THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

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UNION CHURCH

You are invited to attend church services next Sunday: 11 a.m. Sunday School; 7.30 p.m. regular evening worship. Beautyland, at 3 p.m Mr. Moss of Castle Coombe, will conduct services at both places. Everybody welcome.

Choir practice at the home of Mrs. H. H. Hall, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Noted Canadian Passes Away

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's war minister, during the early part of the war, died at his home at Lindsay, Ont., Wednesday, August 24, at one o'clock. Death was due to pernicious anaemia. He was in his 69th year and had been ill for a long time. He was a member of parliament for thirty years and was possessed of great energy and strong will. He obtained much renown for his organisation of the Canadian contingents for oversens service in the great war.

Fire at Castor Causes $40,000 Damage

Fire broke out in Castor early Monday morning of last week, and the business section suffered a loss of about $40,000. The business places destroyed were the McDermid Drug Co., W. W. Warnock's second hand store and the Pioneer Meat Market. Several other buildings across the street were slightly damaged.

Trampled On By Horse; Succumbs To Injuries

Charlotte Inez Crawford, ten-year old daughter of Mrs. S. Hyde, of Atlee, passed away at the local hospital on Tuesday evening. Death was due to internal injuries received from being trampled on by her horse. It appears the young girl was on her way home from school on Monday along with a number of her companions when she was thrown off and trampled on by the horse she was riding. She was taken home in a buggy driven by her companions. It was at first thought she was not seriously hurt, but appeared to grow worse, and her mother decided to bring her to Empress for medical attention that evening. It was discovered the child had two broken ribs besides other internal injuries. It is expected that the funeral will be held here today. Much sympathy is expressed with the bereaved family.

Fall Rye a Successful Crop in Michigan

That the growing of fall rye can be successfully carried out on the North American continent is shown by the experience of the State of Michigan where, according to figures from the Seed College Association of Michigan, one bushel of rye was imported from Russia in 1912 to that state and in 1921 the amount sown to rye was estimated at one million acres.

Suggestions re Winter Rye

The Noble farms of Noblelord, Alberta, offer the following suggestions on the growing of winter rye:—

"When at all possible, prepare a good, firm seed-bed as for spring wheat. From August 5th to 30th is thought to be the best time to seed.

"Earlier seeding may be done to better safeguard against soil drifting. Depth to seed must depend on condition of soil and moisture, but at least two and a-half or three inches, and always deposit the seed in good, firm soil.

"Be prepared to poison grasshoppers around the edge of the field as soon as the rye comes up, which is often within two days. There is little danger of ot damage to any rye crop except in the fall, while tender. Should there be good rains in August or even September, a start in rye can be made on land that has failed a crop of wheat, whether the wheat had been on spring plowing or summerfallow, but this should not be a common practice.

"If your neighbor's land is inclined to drift on to yours, urge him to sow rye, even though his drifting soil will not likely damage a good stand to any extent.

"Where soil is so badly drifted that rye is being used to reclaim the land, plow a deep furrow every one to three widths of the drill.

"Some districts will find it more profitable to grow rye exclusively. This will allow disking and plowing for summerfallow to begin as soon as the frost is out, and if this early plowing is summer-tilled and early seeded with a small amount of seed per acre, a gain of twenty-five per cent. in yield may be expected in most cases.

Teaching Staff Ready To Commence Duties

The teaching staff engaged for the new term have all arrived to take up their duties which commence today. Miss Smith who comes here from Laduke, will have charge of the Primary Department.

Anglican Church

Services will be held on Sunday September 4, as follows:

11 a.m., Holy Communion, at Cavendish.

3 p.m., at Delta School

7.30 p.m., Evening Prayer, at St. Mary's Church.

L. J. Tatham,
Priest in Charge.

ATLEE

August 29

Little Ina Crawford, was the victim of a painful accident today. While riding a horse near school she was thrown off and the horse stepped on her back hurting her considerably, but not seriously we hope. She was taken right home and towards evening she seemed worse and was taken to Empress for medical attention.

Art Rounds, the popular manager of the Alta. Pac. Elevator here has purchased a Ford, the girls all look forward to a rattling good ride, and Art says he will do his best to please them.

Mr. Murphy, from Edmonton accompanied by his wife, was here all day Friday in the interest of the Government taking applications from farmers who want seed rye to sow this fall. Not many farmers availed themselves of the opportunity though.

Mrs. G. E. O Brien, Mrs. H G Ahern and Mrs. Murphy were invited out to W. F. Lawlers, Friday evening, for tea, where they all say they spent a very pleasant evening.

Mrs. H. G. Ahern, and daughters, Marion R. and Florence M. departed on Monday morning's train for Pringle S. Dakota to visit Mrs. Ahern's sister, Mrs. R. P. Snow. Pringle is in the Black Hills and Mrs. Ahern expects to get relieved from her hay fever while there.

Mr. Murphy of the Seed Grain Dept. of Edmonton, is in town again today looking after the interests of those farmers who want to sow rye.

Miss Bernice Stewart returned Tuesday, from Calgary, where she has been spending a brief holiday.

Found Dead on Railway Tracks

Gus. Anderson, formerly Canadian Pacific Railway Roadmaster at this point, was found dead on the tracks of the Kenora Division, Ontario, last week. The engineer of a passing train noticed Anderson's gasoline speeder on the tracks without anyone in charge. Search revealed the dead body of Anderson, on the rails, some distance from the speeder. The cause of death is unknown.

New Parcel Post Regulations

New post office regulations re Parcel Post, come into force after October 1. Articles may not be registered but can be insured according to value.

Social Plains Chicken Supper

The important business of connected with harvesting and threshing, stopped many from attending the Chicken Supper held at Social Plains, schoolhouse on Friday. The crowd was greatly augmented for the dance which was held later in the evening. The supper was served up in a tasty and pleasant style, well enjoyed by those present. Praise is due the ladies and those responsible for the manner in which the supper was prepared. Undoubtedly the choice of a less busy time would have drawn a large attendance.

Notice

There is a

Big Reduction in HARNESS

AND

In SHOES

Come in and Get My Prices before Buying

G. W. MARTYN



Before the Welding Process Was Perfected

and adapted to all requirements of pleasure and commercial cars and trucks, it was necessary to replace all broken machine parts with new parts and sometimes with a new chassis altogether. This of course was exceedingly costly. Now we weld what's broken and save you that outlay.

Alberta Machine Shop

W. C. BOYD, Proprietor

Now and Then

THERE will be an added zest to your enjoyment to-day if at the same time you are establishing financial backing for to-morrow by gradually accumulating savings. Youth can spare what old age will need.

Open a savings account with this Bank now.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Bindloss Branch: . . . W. J. Harryett, Manager.
Cavendish Sub-Branch:

Your appreciation of ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES is shown by the way you came for the Specials advertised the past few weeks. We have a few more to offer. They are yours while they last.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, etc., still selling at 25 p.c. Discount.

COLLARS and HARNESS, only a little left, and that of the best as it was high-class and quality as well as high prices. We are going to give a DISCOUNT of 20 P.C. until the 15th of the month. It's your chance to stock up for fall requirements.



CHURNS at prices, away below the other fellow, either around here or Winnipeg.

No. 1, Beatty Bros. Churn, 8 imperial gallons $10.00

No. 2, Beatty Bros., 11 imp. gals. . 10.75

No. 3, Beatty Bros., Churns, 14½ gls. 12.00

No. 9, Nickel-plated over Copper Tea Kettles, flat bottom, extra special . 3.00



Manitoba Grain Scoops . . . 1.00

Jubilee Washing Machine . . . 18.00
(Where can you better the price)



It pays to buy Hardware in Empress. You see the goods, pay for them and take them home with you. No waits or disappointments.

Come with the crowd to N. D. Storey's

Ford

N. D. STOREY

EXTRA STEPS MEAN DOLLARS SAVED

Ford

PIPE or PIPELESS **HECLA** MELLOWAIR FURNACE

If the continuous saving of fuel means anything to you—you will want to know about the HECLA heating plant.

Send this Coupon for Free Facts TO-NIGHT!

CLARE BROS. WESTERN, LIMITED - WINNIPEG

Send me, free, all particulars about HECLA (Pipe or Pipeless) Furnace.

Name..... Address.....

Disarmament

The invitation extended by President Harding to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to join with the United States in a conference to discuss and consider ways and means of bringing about world disarmament was hailed with joy by people of all nations. The whole world is weary of war—even Germany has had all the war she wants for a long, long time. Although the formal invitation to this conference on disarmament came from the United States, there is hardly any question but that British influence played a large part in it. It is even open to question whether the initiative in the matter did not come from Britain, where, however, it was realized that the extending of such an invitation by the United States would not be viewed with the same suspicion by other European powers as would be the case if Great Britain made it.

Such a conference as has been proposed can hardly fail to be productive of much good, even though it may fall far short of actually achieving world disarmament. The millenium has not yet come, and it is too much to hope that all nations are ready to abandon all war-like forms of national defence. During the Great War it was a frequently voiced expression: "This is a war to end war." But conditions still prevailing in Europe and Asia seem to preclude the immediate possibility of disbanding all armies.

France, the victim of German invasion twice within the memory of many men still living, is far from being convinced that the day for maintaining an army of defence is passed. Russia is commonly credited with now possessing the largest army in the world, and under the present Bolshevik regime cannot be depended upon for one moment. Should all other nations disarm, dictators of the Lenine and Trotsky type might seize the opportunity to ride roughshod over Europe. Poland, rejoicing in its new-found freedom, with Bolshevist Russia on the one hand, and a resentful Germany on the other hand, is hardly likely to be willing to rely solely on Russian and German promises of good behavior. And is the world willing to trust Turkey?

But if complete disarmament is not yet possible, it ought at least to be possible to bring about a tremendous reduction in armaments and a consequent lessening of the probabilities of war, and its horrors should it unfortunately not be entirely avoided. With the ignoble surrender of the German navy, and its subsequent destruction, the greatest menace to the liberties of the world was removed. If the remaining naval powers—Great Britain, United States, Japan, France and Italy—can agree to put an end to the creation of larger and more powerful navies, smash up their submarines and put a ban on their further construction, a great advance step will have been taken, and an enormous reduction effected in the burden of taxation imposed on the people of these countries.

Again, if an agreement could be reached to eliminate the aerial services from use in war a further advance step would be taken, the horror of future wars materially reduced, and untold millions of money saved. Otherwise, we are going to witness the expenditure of enormous sums in the perfecting of aerial machines of destruction, with each nation trying to outdo and outinvent the others. If in the age of marvellous inventions, the nations could be brought into agreement to dispense armaments the old land soldiers of past ages, eliminate all recent inventions such as the submarine and airship from war use, and place the ban upon the use of all future inventions for warlike purposes, millions of money would be saved, the terrible magnitude of the last war prevented of repetition, and much of the fascination of war in its newer phases removed.

Greatly as we would like to see it, there is grave doubt of it being presently possible to bring about complete disarmament, and it is open to question, therefore, whether more would not be gained at the forthcoming conference on the subject if the matter of land disarmament was not dragged in ,but the efforts at disarmament confined to naval, aerial, and kindred aspects of modern warfare.

There is a certain fighting instinct in the whole human race that cannot be entirely eradicated, but it should be possible for the nations to reach agreements which would stop the use of the inventive genius of man for the wholesale destruction of his fellowmen, and which would result in the prohibition of all new mechanical contrivances which, if persisted in, would make the next war a war of annihilation, involving not only soldiers and sailors on active service, but the entire civilian populations of all countries engaged in the struggle.

Electric Engine In Mine.

An electric storage battery locomotive, almost automatic in operation, is giving excellent result in a coal mine in Europe.

Don't think that because a man is an ice dealer he must be coldhearted.

At All Hours.

Has Bobbie been eating between meals?

Bobbie has no between meals.

The population of the globe is increasing at the rate of 14,000,000 annually.

CLARK'S

Kitchen at your Service again this Summer

CLARK'S TOMATO SOUP

CLARK'S Tomato Soup is such a treat - -

Fine ripe tomatoes fresh from the fields give it their delicious flavour, and all you have to do is to heat and serve.

CLARK SOUPS are made in 13 different sorts, and include chicken.

Like all "Clark Good Things" the price is moderate.

Made from Canadian Farm Produce and sold everywhere in Canada.

France Receives Radio Photograph

Transmitted Across Ocean By Powerful U.S. Wireless Station.

Transmission of photographs and written documents in facsimile across the ocean by wirelss has been accomplished. Two successful tests of this epoch-making invention have been made at the powerful naval radio station at Annapolis, a photograph and written message having been sent to Malmaison, the French radio station.

The first test of the invention was the sending of a photograph of the recent Dempsey-Carpentier fight from the Annapolis station to France for reproduction in Le Matin, a Paris newspaper.

While the reproduction was said to have been fairly good, it was not as perfect as the engineers wished it to be. So another test was made.

This test was the sending of a facsimile written message from C. V. Van Anda ,managing director of the New York Times, to Le Matin, the Paris newspaper. A word came back that the message was reproduced almost perfectly.

Sure Protection For You While You Travel

You may find the water bad, some poorly cooked food may excite trouble, a draught from a car window may give you an ache or pain—a cold room or damp sheets may cause rheumatic twinges. Remember this—any pain that is caused by congestion yields rapidly to Nerviline. When your stomach is sour and upset, just try the magical effect of twenty drops of Nerviline in sweetened water. If cramps waken you in the dead of night, Nerviline will fix those awful cramps in a hurry. Keep a 35 cent bottle of Nerviline in hand—always.

On Schedule.

Mistress—"Mary, how is it that the eggs for breakfast are sometimes boiled soft and sometimes quite hard?"

Mary.—"Well, mum, I'll sure I don't know. I puts them in regular as the clock strikes eight, and I takes them out without fail when I hears the down train go by."

For Both House and Stable.—There is a good deal of similarity, physically speaking, between human beings and the lower animals. Both are subject to many ailments arising from inflammation and to all manner of bruises and bruises. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is an entirely reliable remedy for such ailments and mishaps in both human beings and the lower orders of animals.

True Word.

"There are few things more tantalizing to a man," declares the Havensville Review, "than to go home with something on his mind he wants to scold about, and find company there and be obliged to act agreeable."

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Remover is available.

Strawberries In Cold Storage.

Fruit growers in the lower Fraser Valley, British Columbia, have put over 1,000 barrels of strawberries in cold storage to be held until the canners are ready to take them. The berries are packed in sugar and will keep in condition for preserving indefinitely.

The indications of worms are restlessness, grinding of the teeth, picking of the nose, extreme peevishness, often convulsions. Under these conditions one of the best remedies that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They will attack the worms as soon as administered and they pass away in the evacuations. The little sufferer will be immediately eased and a return of the attack will not be likely.

Burial Service By Wireless

Dead Soldier Committed to Deep Across 200 Miles of Water.

The burial service at sea by wireless was the unusual story brought to Liverpool by the incoming Cunarder Carmania.

When the Carmania was 300 miles west of Fastnet a wireless message was received from the Canadian Government freighter, Canadian Trapper, London-bound, asking:, "Can you oblige us with a copy of the burial service?"

The Canadian Trapper was about 200 miles distant. A fireman aboard the freighter had died and no burial service was available. The full service was sent by wireless, the dictation lasting an hour, and at the end the body was committed to the deep.

His Religious Belief.

The census-taker had asked many questions and Mike was tired of answering them. "And what is your religious belief?" the suave census man continued. "God forgive me, but I'm an atheist," said Mike.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff

How To Cook Corn

BY LORETTO C. LYNCH

An Acknowledged Expert in All Matters Pertaining to Household Management.

Since the Indians first showed the early settlers how to plant corn, this toothsome vegetable has been a favorite. About now, in all sections of the country, corn-on-cob is to be had.

Often the housewife purchases tender ears of corn and when it comes to the table it is rather hard and tough. This is frequently due to the manner of cooking. To be at its best corn should be served as soon after it is cooked as is possible.

Husk each ear and carefully remove the growth commonly called "silk." Have ready a pot of boiling water. Plunge the corn into it and cover. Boil gently about ten minutes. About the last three minutes of the cooking add one level teaspoon of salt for each six ears.

Women not familiar with cooking corn make a mistake by over cooking it. Ten minutes is quite sufficient if the water is really boiling. Another error has to do with the salt. If the salt is put in at the beginning it toughens the corn. Break an ear in half and cook one-half of it as directed at the beginning of this article. Cook the other half in salted water for half an hour. Then try both and note the difference in favor of the method approved above.

In serving corn-on-cob, drain it from the cooking water and place it between folded napkins on a warm plate. It should be served soon after cooking. Butter, salt and pepper are usually passed with corn-on-cob.

The Indians are serving one of the niceties for serving corn-on-cob. Little handles are stuck into the ends of the corn ear. In half-dozen sets they make useful gifts and may be obtained in real silver or plated ware.

Left over corn has a variety of uses. Of course, it may be carefully reheated right on the cob in boiling water for a few minutes. On the other hand, you may want to carefully cut it from the cob and surprise the family with corn creole style.

To prepare this for two cups of corn allow one cupful of tomato sauce. A can of the thick puree sold for concentrated tomato soup is good for this purpose. In it cook a tablespoon of chopped onion, two tablespoons of chopped green pepper, and a little chopped pimento, if on hand, for five minutes. Add a bit of butter or a little bacon or salt pork drippings. Add salt and pepper to taste.

Pour into a baking dish after it has been removed from the flame and mixed with the corn. Cover the top with buttered bread crumbs and brown in the oven. This gives the corn but little recooking and therefore helps to keep it tender and digestible.

You will like these corn fritters. They may either be served as the main dish at a meatless luncheon or as an accompany fried chicken with its cream gravy.

To make these fritters, sift together several times, one-half a cup of flour, one level teaspoon of baking powder, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt and one-fourth of a teaspoon of paprika. Add a well-beaten egg to one-fourth of a measuring cup of milk. Stir this slowly into the flour mixture. Add a tablespoon of melted butter and a cup of corn. It may be necessary to add more milk.

At any rate, the mixture should drop easily from the spoon. Cook by dropping a spoonful at a time on a well-greased hot griddle. When the edges are done, it is time to turn the cake. The corn fritter mixture may also be cooked by dropping in hot deep fat.

Canned corn may be substituted for the fresh corn when making the above.

For Western Farmers.

This year the entire crop will put in the pockets of the Western Canada farmers the sum of about $700,000,000. To produce this there is a tillage of some 30,623,000 acres, while 400,000,000 acres of arable land await the plough in the prairie provinces.

Strangled with Asthma is the only expression that seems to convey what is endured from an attack of this trouble. The relief from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is beyond measure. Where all was suffering there comes comfort and rest. Breathing becomes normal and the bronchial tubes completely cleared. This unequalled remedy is worth many times its price to all who use it.

Yes, Luke, a woman can sharpen a lead pencil as quickly as a man can thread a needle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The counterfeit coin may be lead, but it's hard to push.

Convinced Tanlac Is Wonderful Medicine, Declares Miss Reed

"I am convinced that Tanlac is a wonderful medicine because it has been more than a year now since I took it, but it toned up my entire system so well that I am still in the best of health," said Miss Maie Reed, popular saleslady, residing at 406 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"I dislike to have my name in the paper, but Tanlac has helped me so much that I actually feel it my duty to express my gratitude, so want everybody to know about my case. Nearly a-year and a half ago, while I was living in Regina, my health broke down completely. I had rheumatic fever and for eight months was flat on my back in bed, unable to move an inch. I finally got up out of bed, but was so weak I seemed to have no energy at all. My appetite was gone and instead of getting better I just worried along, getting worse, if anything. I could get no sound sleep and just felt miserable all the time.

"A friend of mine finally suggested that I try Tanlac, so I started taking it and by the time I had finished my second bottle my appetite was simply wonderful. I took four bottles in all, and all my strength and energy had come back to me and I was feeling like a different person. My health has been fine ever since and I haven't missed a day from my work. I can't say too much for Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

How Labrador Was Named

Portuguese Explorers Thought Natives Would Make Good Laborers

It is believed that Labrador was so named because Portuguese explorers thought the natives would make good laborers, or because of the labor required to make a living there. The name is connected with the old Spanish name of labor. The Labrador coast was discovered in the tenth century by Leif, the Norseman, but no explorations were made. It was again discovered in 1497 by John Cabot. Explorations and settlements were made and the peninsula was named.

LISTLESS, PEEVISH GIRLS

When a girl in her teens becomes peevish, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches and breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anaemic. Many mothers, as the result of their own girlhood experience, can promptly detect the early signs of anaemia, and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renew the blood supply and banish anaemia before it has obtained a hold upon the system.

Out of their experience thousands of mothers know that anaemia is the sure road to worse ills. They know the difference that good red blood makes in the development of womanly health. Every headache, every gasp for breath that follows the lightest exertion by the anaemic girl, every pain she suffers in her back and limbs are reproaches if you have not taken the best steps to give your weak girl new blood, and the only sure way to do so is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

New, rich red blood is infused into the system by every dose of these pills. From this new rich blood springs good health, an increased appetite, new energy, high spirits and perfect womanly development. Give your daughter Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and take them yourself and note how promptly their influence is felt in better health.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Soldier Caught With Czar's Jewels

Arrested When Attempting to Dispose of Gems.

A Budapest despatch says that a Hungarian soldier who recently returned home from Siberia has been arrested on a charge of attempting to dispose of £300,000 worth of jewellery, the property of the former Royal Russian family.

The suspicions of a jeweller at Nagykanisza, a small town south of Budapest, were aroused when he noticed that several articles offered for sale bore a monogram made up of "A" and "III," which indicated that the goods once belonged to Alexander III., father of the murdered Czar.

When he was taken into custody the soldier declared that he had taken part in a revolution against the Soviet troops in Siberia, and that the jewellery was part of the booty captured.

Prince To Send Winners.

The Prince of Wales was a notable winner with his exhibits of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep at Bath and West and Southern Counties Agricultural Show, England, being the winner of most of the prizes. He declared his intention of shipping some of these farm aristocrats to his ranch near High River, Alta., where there is already a fine blooded aggregation.

What will be the largest wireless station in the world is to be erected at Shanghai.

The Polka Dot

Editor Finds Out Where Pattern Got Its Name.

Although Lord Northcliffe, of the London Times, with a reputation for more knowledge than the average encyclopedia, was stumped of the meaning of "polka-dot," as applied to the cravat he was wearing ere he left Toronto for the west, the editor of the Drygoods Economist has unearthed the solution to the problem.

Three quarters of a century ago a Bohemian peasant dance called the polka, swept the old world and the new, creating as much of a sensation as the one-step and the fox-trot of today. Everyone talked of the polka.

Just then some enterprising manufacturer got out a new style of dark silk fabric with contrasting spots or dots upon it. The rest was simple. The new fabrics, worn by the fashionables dancing the polka, became "polka dots," just as later we had merry widow hats and blue blue costumes, and so on. There were polka shoes, polka gowns and all sorts of polka things.

Setting It Right.

"Kansas Paper.—We wish to apologize for the manner in which we disgraced the beautiful wedding last week. Through an error of the typesetter we were made to say "the roses were punk." What we should have said was "the noses were pink."—Boston Transcript.

Spain is said to have nearly a quarter of a million professional beggars.

BRINGS HAPPY EASE

Don't Endure Pain. Apply

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The Remedy your Grandmother used to get. Sure Relief. On sale Everywhere.

A Good Thing. Rub it in.

MONEY ORDERS

Buy your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES and How to Feed. Mailed Free to any Address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER CO., INC. 118 West 31st street, New York, U.S.A.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound,



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength: No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3 per box. Sold by all druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine

BAYER M.D.T.

Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy in boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Timber Wealth Of The Prairie Provinces Of Great Importance

It seems a contradiction in terms to speak of timber or the lumber industry in regard to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, that vast territory so widely known as the prairie provinces. But it is the term which is at fault for the appellation is a misnomer and only the southern section of these provinces, that area first penetrated and settled, can strictly be called prairie, and even so this apparently treeless vast is relieved by general clumps of brush, by the wooded banks of river and stream, and by the density of forestation on its rocky eminences. When the northern boundary of this prairie expanse is passed, a fine luxuriant parkland is pierced with bush, at first light and scattered, but becoming thicker and denser as progress is made northwards. Finally, in the north, heavy woods and swamps are encountered containing much merchantable timber and pulpwood.

With the vast stands of merchantable timber in other provinces existing in close contiguity to the railroads and other transportation means, and with the comparatively recent settlement of the western provinces and the almost exclusive attention paid to agriculture and its many phases, not a great deal of attention has been paid to timber in the west, excluding, of course, British Columbia, where the industry is of prime importance. But in the light of the universal talk of conservation of forest wealth, the heavy toll put upon other Canadian forest areas by reason of the wasteful methods of other countries in the past in regard to their own forests, with the possibility of their depletion or, indeed, exhaustion, if the most rigorous methods of preservation are not extended, it will not be long before greater attention is paid to the more remote wooded areas of the prairie provinces and these areas be called upon to help out in the situation. A future awaits the prairie provinces at the hands of the lumberman and pulpman.

It has been estimated that there are about 500,000,000 acres of forest lands in Canada about half of which is covered with merchantable timber, and the value of the forest products in 1918 was $279,548,011. The prairie provinces contain about eight million acres of commercial timber lands, 5,400,000 acres of which are in Alberta, 1,920,000 acres in Manitoba, and 750,000 acres in Saskatchewan. In addition to this, there are large resources of pulpwood upon which no really accurate estimate has been made.

Manitoba is about seventy per cent. wooded, and in this province the principal heavily timbered sections have been set aside as government forest reserves located west of the Red River in the southern part of the province. On the upper plateau of this section are spruce, jack pine and tamarac; in the eastern part, oak, basswood and white pine. The principal trees in order of present importance are white spruce, black spruce, jack pine, tamarac, balsam fir, aspen, cedar, burr oak, paper or white birch, white elm, green ash, white oak, balsam, balm of Gilead, black ash, basswood, Manitoba, maple, cotton-wood, red ash, and mountain maple.

Whilst little extensive commercial use has been made of these woods from the lack of exploitation due to conditions already noted, they possess a potential worth commercially of some magnitude, and have already been extensively made use of locally. The province, it has been estimated, contains about 1,920,000 feet of saw timber, or 4,000,000 feet B.M.

Alberta is estimated to contain about twenty-one billion board feet of saw timber, the principal species being spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, poplar balsam fir, white birch and tamarac. Fires have wrought destructive havoc in the forests of the province much of which has been devastated and on the burned-over areas the reproduction is mainly lodgepole pine with areas of poplar and birch. Lumbering operations are principally confined to the Rocky Mountains Reserve which contains all the lumber at present merchantable in Alberta. There are nearly eight hundred square miles at present under license on permits issued prior to the establishment of the reserve.

In Saskatchewan the area actually timbered with merchantable trees is about 750,000 acres, the country to the northeast being heavily timbered with spruce, tamarac and jack pine. Prince Albert is the centre of Saskatchewan's lumber industry.

Though the timber trade of the prairie provinces has not as yet made a startling record in Dominion figures, it is provincially of a high value and of great local importance, and the economic history of the great plains would have been very different but for their possession of the northern woods. Whilst little, if any, of the timber cut ever gets beyond the borders of its native province, there is a local market whose demands are increasing yearly. The prairie provinces are showing a steady expansion perhaps unprecedented in the history of new countries and their cities and towns, and, above all, their agricultural areas, have need of lumber in ever increasing quantities.

Germans Undersell British

Lower Production Cost Driving English From Markets.

Considerable concern is felt throughout Great Britain over German competition with British goods. The anxiety is due to lower production costs in Germany, partly because of the depreciation in value of the mark, and partly, it is feared because of the superior energy and industry among German workers. In a featured article, the Daily Express asserts that "in every country in the world Germany is underselling Britain."

Surprising examples of underselling are given. It is asserted that Germans are sending steel to England $20 a ton cheaper than it can be made in England. Many small articles are produced in Germany at one-fourth to one-tenth of the cost of their production anywhere else in the world. For example, an electric switch, costing ten cents to produce in Germany, is selling in Great Britain for $1. Also, almost daily come reports that Germans are underbidding English firms from 20 to 50 per cent on most contract work. The latest example is on the protected Havre to Paris oil pipe line.

The Daily Mail asserts that Great Britain is being driven from markets that formerly were her's exclusively. A British officer recently returned from South America reports the existence there of an elaborate German trade organization which is driving out both British and American products. The importance of this to the foreign trade of the United States is obvious, for with Europe's buying capacity crippled as it is, South America is one of the few rich undeveloped markets in the world.

Official Wine Tasters

Earn Big Money and Show Wonderful Efficiency.

Fifteen hundred pounds a year is the salary paid by the French government to its official wine taster, William Pheysey, says London Answers.

It sounds a good deal of money to get for merely sampling various vintages, but some Dutch "tasters"—who, by the way are often women—earn far more than this.

Mlle. Collinere, for instance, the famous Rheims expert, is paid a regular retaining fee of £2,500 per annum by a well-known firm of wine growers and shippers, and receives at least as much more from her private "practice."

But then she is easily first amongst the followers of this curious profession. So unfailing is her trained judgment, and so delicate her palate, that she can tell instantly by merely taking a spoonful of wine in her mouth the particular vineyard on which were grown the grapes it was made from, its vintage year, and all other particulars.

The taster may not smoke, and, as a rule, does not drink anything stronger than water, the wine to be sampled being merely tasted and never swallowed.

Chinaman's Queer House.

In the little town of Clinton, B.C., there is a house, the walls of which are bottles laid in mud somewhat after the manner in which bricks are laid in mortar. The necks of the bottles are on the outside of the walls. The roof is made of poles covered with earth shingled with tin cut from old coal oil cans. The house was built and is owned by a Chinaman.

His Choice.

Mrs. Rumabout.—These shoes have such short vamps. Do you like the short vamps?

Her Absentminded Husband.—Can't say that I do. I prefer the tall, willowy kind.

When a boy gets his first watch he is never satisfied until he can prove that some of the parts are missing.

Two first edition copies of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" have just been sold in London for $10,000.

Give your local merchants a chance. Buy at home.

Woman In Trance For Five Years

Treatment Has Restored Her to Apparent Good Health.

The remarkable case of a woman who remained in a trance five years, and the unusual methods by which she was restored to normalcy, were related recently by Dr. Pierre Janet, leading French neurologist, at the annual meeting of the American Neurological Association. This was the first time that Dr. Janet had made public the unusual case, which was extremely interesting to the neurologists because of the extraordinary period in which the woman was apparently unconscious.

Dr. Janet said that the patient a woman of 21, had first had lapses of memory when she was 13, but had quickly recovered from them. During the war she suddenly became unconscious. Forced feeding was resorted to and for many months her mental faculties were apparently dormant.

Once the hospital in which she was lying was bombed by German airplanes, and a bomb exploding just outside the window did not cause her to move a muscle. Dr. Janet was finally able to hypnotize the patient and learned that she had subconsciously retained mental impressions of some of the incidents of the hospital.

Later she was taught to eat by leaving food beside her bed at night. In the end Dr. Janet said, he established the patient's connection with the outside world by establishing a system of clandestine correspondence with her. Letters, Dr. Janet said, which he left for the woman were soon answered with regularity.

From this time, he said, she began to take an interest in outside affairs, and in a comparatively short period she regained apparently complete mental control of herself. She is now, Dr. Janet said, in apparent good mental and physical health.

Likes Irrigated Land

South American is Impressed With Possibilities of Alberta Irrigated Area.

In an interview with a representative of the Calgary Herald, Paul D. Sheridan O'Leary, of San Sebastian, Nicaragua, who is touring Western Canada expresses his satisfaction with this country. "I must say that Southern Manitoba impresses me most as the country in which to grow wheat on a large scale," Mr. O'Leary told the reporter, "but the land under irrigation in Alberta is what pleases me most from an intensified farming standpoint. I have several small commissions as well as the large one and am recommending my friends to Alberta irrigated land. The people will gradually come to farm smaller tracts of irrigated land, and they will get much more out of them. Properly farmed, eighty-acre plot of irrigated land will pay more than a quarter section not so well looked after. Your irrigated section east of Calgary is a gradually increasing source of prosperity.

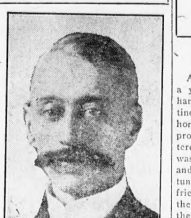
Dover-Calais Tunnel.

Work will be started this fall on the Dover-Calais tunnel on both sides of the Channel and when it is completed, inside of ten years, travellers will be able to go by train from London to Siberia and the Far East, or to Bagdad on the Persian Gulf without any difficulty in comfortable sleeping cars, eat their meals in the diners and watch the camels in the desert go sauntering by with their big loads as they have done for thousands of years.—New York Times.

Extend Period.

The date of application for war service gratuity for Imperial veterans is extended to March 31, 1922. This action has been secured to cover a few cases which are still outstanding. Any Imperial veteran may secure the necessary information from the secretary of the G.W.V.A.

WESTERN EDITORS



A. Drew, Publisher of The Echo, Dominion City, Man.

When the Conference Failed

Idealism Survived In League of Nations Said Gen. Smuts.

The real tragedy of the Peace Conference was not its concrete failures, but its devastating effect on those generous and constructive impulses that animated the whole world on the morrow of the armistice. The one slender remnant of idealism that survived the conference, said General Smuts the other day, was the League of Nations. That is largely true. The League of Nations has no place in our domestic affairs, but there is need of the same spirit in the relationship of organized bodies of men with a nation as between bodies of men organized in different nations. And the chief constituent of that spirit is readiness to give an opponent credit for motives as honorable as our own. Only so can understanding, sympathy and mutual confidence be engendered.—The London Daily News.

Lady Seeks Sunken Gold

Miss Foster of England Managing Her Own Yacht.

In her 15-ton motor yacht, Miss Knowles Foster, F.R.G.S., set off from London for the coast of Norfolk to search for two wrecks said to contain Australian gold. Anyone can buy the wreck from the Admiralty and salvage it for themselves. The Admiralty fix the time limit during which the wreck must either be cleared or blown up and in addition they claim half the salvage. Miss Foster navigates her yacht herself and is studying for a master's ticket. The crew consists of a steward and two divers. Miss Foster's agreement with the Admiralty is that she must carry out her adventure to the bitter end, even if it costs her her last penny.

44,000 Vehicles a Day.

What is the busiest thoroughfare in London? Most people would say Piccadilly Circus or Trafalgar Square, or the streets converging on the Mansion House. They would be wrong. The greatest amount of traffic is at Hyde Park Corner, where something like 44,000 vehicles pass in the course of a normal twelve-hour day. Piccadilly Circus comes next with 37,000.

Loneliness In London

At the time of the census, nine per cent. of the population of London, England, was composed of persons living alone. Of these lonely lives, 58,594 were women. Men are evidently more gregarious, as there were only 37,130 in 1911.

Ice That Sinks.

By the use of high pressure, water has been converted into a new ice so dense and heavy that it sinks in water instead of floating.

The Life of Ne-Gua-nan-I-sew

By O-GE-MAS-ES (Little Clerk).

(Copyright)

(Continued)

About this time, now in the nineties, a young colored doctor from Chatham, Ontario, had settled in Kinistino, some thirty miles west of my homestead, and was practising his profession there and visiting the scattered settlers with much success. This was glad news for me and I drove up and called on him at the first opportunity, and we soon became fast friends. He was much interested in the Indians and when I told him of the deaths of Ne-gua-nan-I-sew's children and described the symptoms, he made me promise that if another child was born to this couple it was to be brought up to him for examination. On my next visit to Neshitow and his poor sad wife they listened with the greatest eagerness to my tale of the new doctor, and it was rather amusing when I described his color. Ah, they said, if a white doctor's medicine is strong, why a black doctor's must be stronger. However, they promised faithfully if a few baby came they would surely follow my advice. A year or so elapsed and in they came with a fine little baby girl tied in the Moss Bag and resembling her mother very much. Both were anxious to see the new medicine man, so we all went up to Kinistino, I going as interpreter. After a careful examination the doctor gave certain instructions and these they promised faithfully to carry out. Then in three months time, and in fact every three months for at least a year, they were to bring the babe for another medical examination. At about the age of two the doctor performed a slight operation for tubercular gland. The child throve, the parents were immensely grateful, and this girl baby gradually developed into a fine handsome young woman who went to Emmanuel College. She was the pride and delight of her parents and through her efforts they both became converted to Christianity. In the meantime, two other children were born to Neshitow and being duly treated by Dr. Shadd, grew up fine youngsters. A happier, more contented Indian family you could not find, but alas, the sequel of this true tale proves that in the midst of life we are in death.

The season was early fall, following an extremely dry summer, and Neshitow's family were camping in the hills south of Ethelton. The country was broken and brule, with a tremendous growth of grass and much dead old bottom. For days the atmosphere had been smoky. Suddenly a heavy gale of wind arose and Neshitow finally decided to make for the open country, but in every direction they tried to proceed, fire or dense smoke headed them back. Finally, in despair, he set all hands to make as big a clearing as possible, also to dig a hole (axes the only tool) to shelter them if the fire swept over the camp. Then he hobbled and threw his two ponies and covered their heads up with a blanket. How they all worked in spite of the awful heat and suffocating smoke, then with a roar the actual fire was on them and one by one he saw his dear one's of his own life be clasped them in his arms to extinguish the burning garments, but his loved wife, his brilliant daughter and the two young children all perished.

When a rescue party arrived he was still conscious, though very badly burned. They insisted on taking him down to the doctor, but his wish was to die and join his loved ones, the quicker the better.

I was not present when they brought the poor maimed child of nature into Dr. Shadd and laid him on a couch. After a short examination he pronounced the case hopeless, and when they told poor Neshitow this, he thanked God and calling his friends who had rescued him he dictated his last wishes. He asked that sufficient of his goods be sold to meet his debts, and sent a special message of goodwill to me. Then, folding his poor burnt arms across his chest, and with a cheery "Goodbye, doctor," thus perished Ne-gua-nan-I-sew, a gallant Indian gentleman.

Fortunately some years before the date of the wiping out of this family, old South-Wind and his wife had died so they were spared much grief.

Indian Prevention of Bush Fires.

Old South-Wind was my first Indian friend in the Stony Creek country (now Meffort district), and not only selected my first location, but gave me much kind and sound advice as, to me, it was a new district. His forefathers, for generations back, had made this district their hunting grounds and he pointed out to me with pride the fact that all the first growth timber was still standing untouched by fire. When asking him what I should do in regard to this preservation of the green woods (which of course meant saving the fur), he replied as follows:

Just as soon as the snow goes off in the spring and the grass on the ridges is dry, put out your fires. The snow is still in the woods and no harm will result. Then later on as the hay swamps dry up and you have the ridges surrounding them burnt off, why do the same to the hay.

I followed the old Indian's advice from 1883 to 1893 without losing a stick of green timber, but in the year 1893 a number of settlers came in and when I was burning the ridges in the spring of 1894, one of these men, a man from North Dakota, warned me that he had been appointed a fire guardian and that I would be pulled if I did not stop putting out spring fires. *I tried to show the new men the folly of such methods*, without success, so for two or three years the old grass collected until it formed a mat on the ground over a foot thick, then one of their number let a fire out in a dry fall. Many of these settlers lost their buildings, several barely escaped with their lives, and two young Indians perished in the hills. Millions of feet of good green timber were burnt, and some thousands of acres of black soil were burnt off clean to the clay sub-soil and, naturally, the fur-bearing animals were wiped out.

This law from Regina may have suited southern ranchmen but it was a positive evil in this country where more grass grows on one acre than on ten or twenty in the south. Our legislators should have had old South-Wind at their councils.

We few settlers became exhausted in trying to check this awful fire so appealed to the Mounted Police for assistance. Help was promptly and effectively given us, as usual, with that noble body of men.

An Artful Dodger.

"When does your husband find time to do all his reading?"

"Usually when I want to tell him something important.

One kind of optimist is a self-satisfied bachelor who thinks he might be happy if married.

It is sometimes safer to back down than to get your back up.



Starting to Go Up—"Hang On to Your Hat!"

Living In Dugouts

Little Or No Progress Made in Reconstruction by Poverty-Ridden Peasants.

Hundreds of families in the war-devastated territory about Dvinsk, Latvia, are living in dugouts used by German and Russian soldiers in the early days of the war.

Little or no progress toward reconstruction has been made in the scores of razed villages because of the poverty of the people, who, for a long time after the war between Russia and Germany ended, were under Bolshevik rule.

Sentenced to Attend Church.

Five young men, of Washington, North Carolina, are under sentence to attend church regularly for one year. They were convicted of stealing automobile supplies, and Judge Horton gave them their choice of going to the county roads for one year or attending church regularly for the same length of time.

After a man gets a little sense he discovers that the quickest way to get through a crowd is to walk around it.

Every dollar spent in your home town is a boost for the community.

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E. S. Sexton A. Hankin
Proprietors

Thursday, Sep. 1, 1921

In another part of this issue is to be found a communication from Mr. E. J. Lacy, in which he puts forward a theory for sealing up the openings or passes in the mountains for the purpose of shutting out the Chinook winds. In regard to the Chinook, Professor S. D. Killam, in a lecture given before the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, entitled "Climate and Weather" said: ". . . Mountain ranges and other physical features are of local interest in determining the weather. Warm air currents from the Rocky Mountains deposit their moisture on the western slopes due to condensation at high altitudes and when they pass over the last range descend into Alberta as warm dry winds known as the Chinook. Similar winds are common in Italy and India where there are large mountain ranges") From which we doubt much whether the proposed plan would have the desired effect, although everyone of us would be more than pleased if some plan could be used for shutting out the Chinook. However, tree wind-breaks, irrigation and a practically scientific method of farming seem to be at present the only successful means of defeating the "robber wind."

The People's Column

"Will you please allow a dry weather pipe dream to be printed in your "peoples column? If so follow me from Lethbridge, Alta., along the International Boundary for 240 miles; thence North to Swift Current, thence across country to Kindersley, thence Westward to Calgary, from here back to our point of beginning.

There, we have travelled around as fertile a country as ever laid out of doors, yet with one very serious drawback, it is one of the dry tracts of land in Canada.

We that have lived here the past eight years know this to be no pipe-dream! Why is this so: for two reasons. First the Rocky Mountains on the west are so high that it is impossible for clouds heavy laden with rain to be lifted over the summit, and second, the wind known as the Chinook pours through the gaps of the Rockies near the Crows Nest Pass with such force that it pushes back the winds from the east and north coming from the lake regions of Canada with sufficient moisture to make the here-to-fore described dry belt flourish like a garden of Eden.

Now for the Pipe Dream. I would propose, that a survey be made to determine the shortest distances between the mountains where the Chinook rushes through. Then blast down the mountains to either side and fill in a wall 5-10 or even 50 miles long and high enough to break up or change the course of this robber wind.

St. Matt., 17-20 says, "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mt., remove hence to yonder place etc."

This would be no more impossible to do than what the Ancient Egyptians did in building the pyramids or the Chinese in building their great wall or the United States in digging the Panama Canal.

Dear reader if this scheme appears foolish to you read, page 20, "Literary Digest" for August 13, 1921, how engineers plan to change the climate of Eastern Canada and the New England States, by building a 10 mile dam in the Strait of Belle Isle, connecting Labrador and Newfoundland. Thus stopping the flow of Ice Bergs from the north and giving the Gulf Stream an opportunity to flow close to shore and divert this cold current coming from the the Artic regions.

With this Chinook wind broken up there would be no use for a Hatfield or for irrigation projects.

Convict labor could be used in the work, then all those outside the prisons such as war profiteers, bootleggers etc. were rounded up there would be plenty of help. Those favoring a high protective tariff should agree with this idea as it would furnish plenty of work at home. Then suppose it proved a failure would the loss be as great as if a fleet of battle ships were built to be sunk in a few years as targets. Fimis! The pipes out.

Yours truly,

E. J. Lacy.

Mrs. W. R. Brodie, is entertaining two of her sisters from Eston, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gregg returned on Wednesday, from an auto trip to Bonil, Custer, Wainwright and other Alberta points. In no places on their trip did they see any bumper crops, although there are good crops at Custer. They expect to leave next week for Calgary where they will make their future home.

It is estimated that British Columbia will have 5,000 carloads of apples to export this season. It is expected one thousand carloads will be shipped overseas.

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ESTRAYED

from Cavendish, last spring. One Bay Mare, two years old Branded on left hip 88. Reward of $10 offered. Steve Keenlch, Cavendish, Alta. 3tp

ESTRAY

One black stallion, 3 years old, weight 1100 lbs., branded ■ left jaw. One dark grey mare, weight 800 lbs., four years old, with colt at foot, no visible brand. One dark grey filly, weight 1100 lbs., 3 years old branded ■ left jaw. One brown mare, weight 1400 lbs. 11 yrs. old, branded ■ right thigh and ■ left thigh. One dark grey filly, one year old, no visible brand.—John R. Gordon, Buffalo, P.O., Alta. 3tp

FOUND

A Gold Cuff Button, engraved H.B. Owner may recover same by paying for advt.—Apply "Express" office.

FOR RENT

A Nice little COTTAGE to rent, belonging to Mr. Arthur J. Wright, at present occupied by Mr. John McNeill. Possession September 1st. Apply for particulars to Mrs. John Sharp, Empress.

FOR SALE

Massey-Harris Binder and McCormick Waggon, with box and seat complete. All new last season. — G. H. England, Cavendish, Alta.

FALL RYE FOR SALE

Now is the time to plant fall rye. In seven years on my farm the average yield of fall rye has been fifteen bushels to the acre. May be sown up to September 25. Good clean seed, $1.25 per bu. machine run.—A. G. Holmes, Alsask or N W 15-25-1 w 4th.

ESTRAYED

to my premises. Black Mare, branded VR on left flank.—Apply to A. Bell, Josephine, P.O. 3tp

FOR SALE

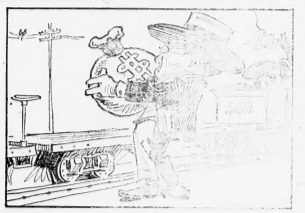
S½ Sec. 33, Twp. 24, Range 29, situate on the Empress to Alsask graded road, at Josephine, Sask. post office, across the road. School 1½ miles, good neighbourhood. 160 acres fenced, 3 wires; habitable buildings. Stabling for 12 head. 55 acres broken, 30 acres, summerfallow this year. Price, $15.00 acre cash, $1800 of which will remain on mortgage.—Apply to John H. Dicken, Redford, P.O., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

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For Child Welfare

Making Your Children Healthy, Wealthy and Wise.

"Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

This very ancient maxim is not strictly true. To tuck a child away in bed at an early hour, and to pluck him forth at a still earlier one, is, no doubt, an excellent proceeding from every standpoint. But this alone will not give children, the uncompleted, nor man, the completed product, health, wealth and wisdom.

Any parent will bear witness that rearing a child is a far more complex matter than this.

It has been the fashion to leave this complex matter strictly in the hands of parents themselves. The man who would grow good wheat, or raise first prize cattle has the assistance of the government through experimental farms and research stations. But the man or woman who has the very laudable ambition of rearing healthy and wise children is entirely unassisted.

The annual crop of children is the nation's most important crop. Why not devote a little public money towards making it a bumper crop, from the standpoint of quality, every year.

Why not establish research centres where child betterment would be the foremost object. Heredity and prenatal care, proper nutrition, proper education and morals might be among the matter enquired into.

Then, a psychological branch might be maintained where trained investigators could determine a child's best talents and advise parents on the choice of a trade or profession. This might help some in avoiding the waste of time, energy and some of the heartbreaks incidental to fitting a square peg on a round hole.

We spend more money on breeding better pigs, horses and cows. Why not spend some, too, towards producing better, stronger and brainier children?—Vancouver Sun.

Marketing Scheme For Potato Crop

Station Will Be Established For Grading and Shipping.

A co-operative marketing scheme for the disposal of this year's potato crop along a system in use by Michigan and Minnesota growers will likely be tried out this season. J. H. Hare, commissioner of marketing for the department of agriculture, recently returned from a trip to Michigan, Minnesota and Ontario points during which he investigated the methods used for handling, grading and shipping of potatoes.

It is proposed to start in a small way, the department of agriculture working through the Edmonton Potato Growers' Association, the first of the kind to organize. The scheme will involve the establishment of a grading station at which all potatoes will be graded for shipment. Inspection will be given at the other end, potatoes going through in such cases subject to rejection. The details of the plan have yet to be worked out.

Peculiar Fact About Lions

Will Not Eat Prey Which Falls On Left Side.

From a Nile station in the Sudan a British officer reports a remarkable bit of superstition or natural history, he does not pretend to say which. Being out on a hunting expedition with a party of Sudanese, he came upon the body of a giraffe that had been killed some thirty-six or forty-eight hours before, and, as the wounds showed, by a lion. Upon asking his servants why, if a lion had killed it he had not eaten it, they smiled as if to say that he was evidently new to the Sudan and pointed out that the giraffe had fallen and still lay on its left side. They then explained that if, when a lion strikes his game, it falls on its right side he eats it, but if on its left side he leaves it untouched. Other Sudanese with whom he discussed the matter told him the same thing. The Englishman admits that the natives may have been "spoofing" him and that the belief may be only a superstition; but he is inclined to think otherwise and to believe that the natives have hit upon a fact of natural history that white men had not discovered.—Youth's Companion.

East Kootenay Mines .

The annual report of the Minister of Mines shows that for 1920 East Kootenay stands second of all the districts in the province with a mineral production of $9,428,989, less than one-half of this amount was from colliery products.

When a young man tells a girl a lot of yarns she isn't to be blamed for giving him the mitten.

German Treaty With China

Puts Them on Equal Footing With Other Nations.

German diplomats have negotiated a treaty of amity and commerce with China. It releases all German property to original owners, and it has enabled the re-opening of the Duetsch-Asiatische Bank's branches in China at the time when French prestige in China suffers a severe blow through the failure of the Banque Industrielle de China, which closed its doors and passed into control of a liquidation administrator.

The treaty puts Germans in China on an equal footing with other nationals and guarantees most favored nation treatment and customs reciprocity between the two countries. German trade marks are restored to the original proprietors and German subjects are to pay no taxes not paid by natives in China. Germany engages to fill her obligations to China under the Treaty of Versailles, but in addition promises to pay a lump sum as indemnity and in reimbursement of the internment expenses of Germans in China during the war.

The provisions in the treaty placing German subjects under the jurisdiction of Chinese courts is a long step forward. Heretofore the extra-territorial practice in cases involving foreigners required that they be tried in courts set up by foreign governments. England is practically the only nation possessing adequate machinery in China for this purpose, and this gives to British merchants a great advantage, because it expedites adjudication of disputes arising under the highly complicated political, legal and monetary conditions in China.

Safety Devices For Railways

Shock Absorbers Lessen Danger of Telescoping When Trains Collide.

Two new devices for increasing the safety of railway travel have lately been introduced on British railways. One is for use in fogs on sections of lines where automatic cab signalling is not installed. It frequently happens that fogs descended so suddenly that the men who were detailed to put detonators on the line could not arrive in time to avoid danger. They are placed on short posts close to the line and the lamps are switched on by the signal man in the cabins when the fog comes on. This device is adapted for electric railways. The second invention referred to is an anti-telescoping device for railway carriages. It is well known that the heaviest loss of life in railway collisions occurs through the tendency of one carriage to mount and crash through the light woodwork of another. A British railway company has accordingly introduced special buffers and in addition shock absorbing corrugated fenders. These fenders have projecting teeth which fit into each other when the carriages are coupled together. In this way the alignment of the carriages will be maintained when a collision occurs.

To Save Delay

Canadian Pacific Empress Liners Have Customs Officials Examine Baggage Before Arrival at Port.

To have baggage examined by the customs officials before arrival at the port, and checked to its inland destination, is one of the most highly appreciated features of service on the Canadian Pacific Empress liners arriving at Quebec. By putting customs officials and a staff of baggage checkers on board of the Empress ships at Father Point the C.P.R. overcomes the long and sometimes tedious delay otherwise experienced, and by the time that the ship docks at Quebec, the special train is in readiness where to convey passengers to their inland destinations, and through this service are able to proceed immediately.

Class Parties.

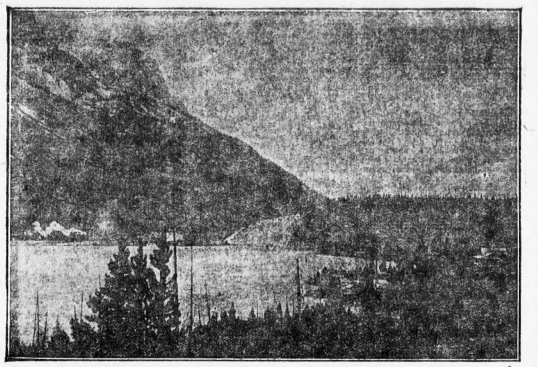
Now that we are in for class political parties, let us do the thing thoroughly. Why not—

a Retailer's Party,
a Wholesaler's Party,
a Lawyer's Party,
a Preacher's Party,
a Doctor's Party,
a Lumberman's Paty,
a Miner's Party,
a Fisherman's Party,
a Newspaperman's Party,
a Civil Servant's Party,
an Insurance Party,
a Banker's Party,
an Hotel Man's Party,
a Mother's Party,
an Old Maid's Party.

The farmer must not think that he is the only apple on the tree.—Quebec Chronicle.

Doubtless the way of the transgressor is hard, but the people who travel thereon have no time to get lonesome.

WAPTA LAKE CAMP



Wapta Camp from East End of Lake looking towards Kicking Horse Pass.

About eight miles west of Lake Louise Station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway just before entering the Kicking Horse Canyon, the traveller notices a very beautiful sheet of water named Wapta Lake, sheltered from the north by a high and massive mountain capped by eternal snow.

On the shores of this lake, facing a magnificent Alpine panorama, a rustic bungalow camp has been constructed, which opened for visitors on July 1st, and will provide a comfortable and convenient centre for those who desire to explore one of the most romantic and picturesque districts in the Canadian Pacific Rockies. The lake itself is at an elevation of 5,190 feet above sea level, and faces peaks scaling up to over 11,000 feet. It is only half a day's walk from Lake O'Hara, which has been selected as the site of the annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada for 1921. Lake O'Hara, however, is more than a centre for Alpine climbers. It was selected by John S .Sargent, the famous artist, as one of the most beautiful places he could find in the Rockies, surrounded as it is with mountains of wild and rugged grandeur which at the same time compose into pictures of unfailing beauty.

Wapta Lake is actually in British Columbia, just over the Great Divide, which will undoubtedly be a favorite trip from the camp. Ten minutes' walk to the west of the camp the Kicking Horse Canyon begins, down which one can walk, ride or drive. From the west end of Wapta Lake to Field is less than twelve miles, while the distance to Yoho Falls in the Yoho Valley is ten miles, and to Emerald Lake is fourteen miles. Towards the north one can reach Sherbrooke and Ross Lakes in about an hour and a half, so that the variety of excursions offered to those who stay at this camp is remarkable.

Wapta Lake camp is constructed on the same lines as the Lake Windermere camp, which proved so popular last summer. It has a Central Community House for dancing and recreation purposes 30 feet square with a wide gallery round the sides. The kitchen is a large building, 20 x 26 ft., while the cottages are of varying sizes and designs—double cottages being 24 x 14 ft. and single cottages 14 x 12 ft. Each cottage is equipped with a small heater and stove pipe on account of the cool nights natural to this elevation. The camp is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parks Authorities, and subject to the Dominion Parks regulations, which are particular in guarding against forest fires, prevent the cutting down of green timber in the vicinity of the camp and forbid any dealing in liquor on the premises. The camp occupies an area of three acres, and the rustic bungalow character of the cabins gives it a very attractive appearance. About 50 visitors can be accommodated at one time. Two bath houses, one for men and one for ladies, are supplied with hot and cold running water and toilet facilities.

Hector is the station for Wapta Lake camp and for the convenience of visitors a motor launch will connect with a landing stage in front of the camp. Transfer charge from station to camp is 25 cents each way. Saddle horses and guides will be available for those who wish to ride, and telephone connection with Chateau Lake Louise will make it easy to communicate with those who have engaged any of the company's Swiss guides. These guides are in great demand, and their services should be requisitioned well in advance.

One of the most thrilling trips in the whole Canadian Pacific Rockies can be made from Wapta Lake camp. This is by way of Lake Louise over the Victoria Glacier to Abbott Pass under the great precipices of Lefroy. After the summit of this Pass one reaches Lake Oesa, from which one gets an exquisite view of Lake O'Hara down below. From Lake O'Hara an easy trail down Cataract Creek brings one back to Wapta Lake. This, of course, is a somewhat strenuous trip and requires Swiss guides.

An easier trip on saddle ponies through magnificent Alpine scenery is through the Yoho Valley to Emerald Lake or over the Burgess Pass to Field. A four-in-hand Tally-ho will drive down the Kicking Horse Pass on a road which follows the old C. P. R. grade.

The rate for Wapta Lake camp are very moderate, being $5.50 per day for those who can make only a short stay, and $8.00 for those who can stay a week or more.

The C. P. R. passenger trains will stop at Hector while the camp is in operation, with the exception of trains Nos. 3, 7 and 8.

The camp will be operated by Colonel Phil. Moore and Mrs. Moore.

Had Right View About Panama Canal

Present Success of Scheme Foreseen By French Scientist.

It is just to the memory of that much-maligned and unhappy man, Ferdinand de Lesseps, to call special attention to the success of The Panama Canal. In 1893 he was condemned to five years imprisonment and soon afterwards died. The judgment made mock of his claim that he foresaw the day when the transit by this route might be reckoned at seven million tons a year. It was represented that he merely deceived the public, though the strange part played by others was hushed up. It was, says the judgment, impossible that he could have believed in the canal. The great engineer failed, but his project was afterwards realized. At the beginning of the war the canal was inaugurated. Today, as a French journal has just pointed out, the report for 1920 shows that the commercial navigation on the canal attained over ten million tons. It would be superfluous to insist on the need for something more than caution in judging the dreams of men of genius.

He's Wiser Now.

There was a man in our town
Who thought that he was smart;
He bought himself a motor car
And took it all apart,
Right there, or so tradition says
He ceased to be so vain;
Two experts labored seven weeks
To make it run again.
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Wasn't Quite Sure.

Young Man.—Does your daughter play Mozart?

Ma Peters.—Yes, I think she does; but she plays lawn tennis much better.—Houston Post.

Even a single taste of defeat is hard to swallow.

Canada Has Hopeful Future

Hudson's Bay Company Head Sees Bright Outlook for Dominion.

Optimism concerning the future of the Dominion of Canada, and its business and national relations with the Mother Country, was the keynote of the speech of Sir Robert Kindersley, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, at a meeting of that organization in London recently.

Sir Robert said that Canada would be better able to face the future confidently than any other country. He hope to be able to present at least as satisfactory a balance sheet next year as for the present year. Taxation was the one difficulty of the company. He thought he discerned a tendency on the part of all peoples to compel governments to reduce all unnecessary expenditures.

Canadian farmers, said the governor, were suffering a reduction in prices of produce without a corresponding fall in labor costs. He thought this was bound to adjust itself in the near future, when the demand for such adjustment was sufficiently pronounced.

The fur trade outlook of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir Robert reported, was healthier than it had been for several years.

Reassured.

This happened in a hall in a small town in the provinces, where a troupe of barnstormers were playing to meager audiences. The villain dragged the shrieking heroine down the stage to the footlights and in her ear he hissed:

"Are we alone?"

"No, guv-nor," interrupted the lone occupant of the gallery, "not tonight you ain't, but you will be tomorrow night."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Be fair to your local merchants. Ask to see his goods and compare prices before sending your money to the mail order houses. You will find that it pays.

To Absorb Gasoline From Gas

New Plant to be Erected at Dingman Well Near Okotoks.

What is claimed to be the first absorbtion plant ever installed in Canada is being erected on the Dingman No. 1 well near Okotoks, Alberta, for the purpose of absorbing gasoline from the wet gas which is blowing out of this well at the rate of between two and three million feet daily. The plan is said to be the latest thing of its kind and is being built under the supervision of Mr. Coultis, the chemist of the Royalite Oil Company, who have taken over the well. There is a large pool of residue nearby which will be used to absorb the gasoline from the gas. The residue will sprinkle into the gas and absorb the particles of gasoline therein, after which it will flow into a still and go through the refining process. So heavily is the gas at this well laden with oil that when the tap is taken off and the gas comes roaring out, the minute globules of oil form a bluish gray column projecting several inches above the mouth of the opening.

Geological Survey of East Kootenay.

Mr. W. H. Collins, the Director of the Geological Survey at Ottawa, is visiting East Kootenay to review the work of the survey under Dr. S. J. Schofield, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, is expected to visit the vicinity shortly to examine discoveries of paleontological interest.

Flax Seed To Ireland.

Approximately one million dollars worth of flax seed was exported from Canada to Ireland during 1920, according to an announcement by the Department of Agriculture.

Don't think for a minute that actors and actresses kiss every time they makeup.

Canada's Fisheries

Total Production For 1920 Valued at $49,321,217.

The total value of the fisheries production of Canada in 1920 was $49,321,217, according to a preliminary report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This shows a decrease from the previous year of $7,187,262, which is, however, to be accounted for by the general decline in prices experienced during this period. In every catch there was an increase in quantity, amounting to substantial proportions in cases, and the Dominion has reason to be satisfied with the record of the year as recording a steady and maintained development of her wonderful waters.

Salmon continued to hold the premier place among Canadian fish in point of value accounting for a sum of $15,595,970, or nearly one-third of the total value. Lobsters came next with $7,152,455; cod, $6,270,171; halibut, $4,535,188; herring, $3,337,738; whitefish, $1,902,107; haddock, $1,552,680; and mackerel, $1,126,703. Trout, sardines, smelts, pickerel and pilchards came in the order named between a million and a half million dollars in value.

Her gigantic salmon catch keeps British Columbia to the fore among the provinces of Canada, and in 1920 she continued in the supremacy with a fisheries' value of $22,329,161. Nova Scotia, with her fertile sea fisheries assumes second place with $12,742,659. Following in order are New Brunswick, $4,423,745; Ontario, $3,410,750; Quebec, $2,591,982; Prince Edward Island, $1,714,663; Manitoba, $1,249,607; Alberta, $529,078; Saskatchewan, $296,472; and the Yukon, $33,100.

The amount of capital represented in the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish during the year 1920 was $29,663,359. The number of employees engaged in these operations was 57,660. In fish canning and curing establishments there was a sum of $20,512,265 invested, and these plants gave employment to a total of 18,499 work people.

True To Type

Frederick the Great Would Have Approved of Modern German Methods.

There is an impression that the Germans of today are a more brutal race than were their ancestors. They are the descendants of the men who committed the appalling atrocities of the Thirty Years' War. Frederick the Great looted and then destroyed the house of a personal enemy; he ordered his gunners to fire on a church; he issued an order before a battle that no quarter was to be given; he forced prisoners and enemy-civilians into the ranks of his army; he treated officer prisoners, who refused to fight against their own people, with cruelty; he ravaged Saxony, a neutral country, which he entered with assurances of friendship, to a pitiful condition. Sir Andrew Mitchell, our ambassador, who was on the best of terms with Frederick, reported to the British government: "The very harsh manner in which the country of Saxony is treated fills me with horror." We may fairly conclude that as Frederick conducted war in a manner which transcended the worst customs of his day, and aroused horror even among his friends, he would have approved of all that the Germans have done in Belgium and France.—A letter in the Times of London.

Better To Keep Silent.

There isn't much use in talking to unreasonable persons. You can't argue with them, reasoning is useless, and to convince them is wholly out of the question. It's foolish to get into a discussion with a person who knows too much. It will never bring you anywhere unless to the conclusion that two fools engaged in a wasteful, wordy warfare. It's hard, we'll admit, but it would be a saving of half the energy to keep silent and let the other fellow wear himself out in talking, and often in talking but saying nothing. It happens frequently that great talkers say but little.—Durham Chronicle.

His Place.

An uncouth looking individual mounted the platform to discourse on the iniquity of the capitalist and the integrity of the workingman. He was plainly ill at ease. "Yadies and gentleman," he began. "I ain't used to talk. I'm a bricklayer by trade, an' my proper place is on the scaffold."—London Post.

A pessimist is one who is always expecting bad luck and is surprised when it comes.

People have time to listen to stories of success, but they have failures of their own.

Oh, Money! Money!

— BY —

ELEANOR H. PORTER

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(Continued)

"Er—y-yes, oh, yes. I'm a Blaisdell," nodded Mr. Smith hastily. "Very likely I've got the—er—Blaisdell nose. Eh?" Then he turned a leaf of the album abruptly, decidedly. "And who may this be?" he demanded, pointing to the tintype of a bright-faced young girl.

"That? Oh, that's my cousin Grace when she was sixteen. She died; but she was a wonderful girl, I'll tell you about her."

"Yes," do," urged Mr. Smith; and even the closest observer, watching his face, could not have said that he was not absorbedly interested in Miss Flora's story of "my cousin Grace."

It was not until the last leaf of the album was reached that they came upon the picture of a small girl, with big, hungry eyes looking out from beneath long lashes.

"That's Millicent—where you're boarding, you know—when she was little," Miss Flora frowned disapprovingly. "But it's horrid, poor child!"

"But she looks so—so sad," murmured Mr. Smith.

"Yes, I know. She always did." Miss Flora sighed and frowned again. She hesitated, then burst out, as if irresistibly impelled from within. "It's only just another case of never having what you want when you want it, Mr Smith. And it ain't 'cause they're poor, either. They ain't poor—not like me, I mean. Frank's always done well, and he's been a good provider; but it's my sister-in-law—her way, I mean. Not that I'm saying against Jane. I ain't. She's a good woman, and she's very kind to me. She's always saying what she'd do for me if she only had the money. She's a good housekeeper, too, and her house is as neat as wax. But it's just that she never thinks she can use anything she's got till it's so out of date she don't want it. It's dressmaker for her, you see, as I know—about her sleeves and skirts, you know. And if she ever does wear a decent thing she's so afraid it will rain she never takes any comfort in it!"

"Well, that is—unfortunate."

"Yes, ain't it? And she's brought up that poor child that way. Why, from babyhood, Mellicent never had her rattles till she wanted blocks, nor her blocks till she wanted dolls, nor her dolls till she was big enough for beaus! And that's what made the poor child always look so wall-eyed and hungry. She was hungry—even if she did get enough to eat."

"Mrs. Blaisdell probably believed in —er—economy," hazarded Mr. Smith.

"Economy! My stars, I should think she did! But, there, I ought not to have said anything, of course. It's a good trait. I only wish some other folks I could mention had more of it. There's Jim's wife, for instance. Now, if she's got ten cents, she'll spend fifteen—and five more to show how she spent it. She and Jane ought to be shaken up in a bag together. Why, Mr. Smith, Jane doesn't let herself enjoy anything. She's always keeping it for a better time. Though sometimes I think she does enjoy just seeing how far she can make a dollar go. But Mellicent don't, nor Frank; and it's hard on them."

"I should say it might be." Mr. Smith was looking at the wistful eyes under the long lashes.

"'Tis; and 'tain't right, I believe. There is such a thing as being too conscious. I tell Jane she'll be like a story I read once about a man who pinched and saved all his life, not even buying peanuts, though he just doted on 'em. And when he did get rich, so he could buy the peanuts, he bought a bag the first thing. But he didn't eat 'em. He hadn't got any teeth left to chew 'em with."

"Well, that was a catastrophe!" laughed Mr. Smith, as he pocketed his notebook and rose to his feet. "And now I thank you very much, Miss Blaisdell, for the help you've been to me."

"Oh, you're quite welcome, indeed you are, Mr. Smith," beamed Miss Blaisdell. "It's done me good, just to talk to you about all these folks and pictures. I've enjoyed it. I do get lonesome sometimes, all alone, so! and I ain't so busy as I used to was, always. But I'm afraid I haven't helped you much—just this."

"Oh, yes, you have—perhaps more than you think," smiled the man, with an odd look in his eyes.

"Have I? Well, I'm glad, I'm sure. And don't forget to go to Maggie's, now. She'll have a lot to tell you. Poor Maggie! And she'll be so glad to show you!"

"All right, thank you; I'll surely interview—Miss Maggie," smiled the man in good-bye.

He had also said "poor" Maggie himself, though why she should be poor Maggie had come to be an all-absorbing question with him. He had been tempted once to ask Miss Flora, but something had held him back. That evening at the supper table, however, in talking with Mrs. Jane Blaisdell, the question came again to his lips; and this time it found utterance.

Mrs. Jane herself had introduced Miss Maggie's name, and had said an inconsequential something about her when Mr. Smith asked—

"Mrs. Blaisdell, please—may I ask? I must confess to a great curiosity as to why Miss Duff is always 'poor Maggie.'"

Mrs. Blaisdell laughed pleasantly.

"Why, really, I don't know," she answered, "only it just comes naturally, that's all. Poor Maggie's been so unfortunate. There! I did it again! I didn't I? That only goes to show how we all do it, unconsciously."

Frank Blaisdell, across the table, gave a sudden emphatic sniff.

"Humph! Well, I guess if you had to live with Father Duff, Jane, it would be 'poor Jane' with you, all right!"

"Yes, I know." His wife sighed complacently. "Father Duff's a trial, and no mistake. But Maggie doesn't seem to mind."

"Mind! Aunt Maggie's a saint—that's what she is!" It was Mellicent who spoke. Her young voice was brant with suppressed feeling. "She's the dearest thing ever! There couldn't be anybody better than Aunt Maggie!"

Nothing more was said just then, but in the evening, later, after Mellicent had gone to walk with young Pennock, and her father had gone back to the store, Mrs. Blaisdell spoke on the matter of "Poor Maggie" again.

"I've been thinking what you said," she began, "about our calling her poor Maggie, and I've made up my mind it's because we're all so sorry for her. You see, she's been so unfortunate, as I said. Poor Maggie! I've so often wished there was something I could do for her. Of course, if we only had the money—but we haven't; so I can't. And even money wouldn't tak away her father, either. Oh, mercy, no! I didn't mean that, really—not the way it sounded," broke off Mrs. Blaisdell, in shocked apology. "I only meant that she'd have her father to care for, just the same."

"He's something of a trial, I take it, eh?" smiled Mr. Smith.

"Trial! I should say he was. Poor Maggie! How ever she endures it, I can't imagine. Of course, we call him Father Duff, but he's really not any relation to us—I mean to Frank and the rest. But their mother married him when they were children, and they never knew their own father much, so he's the only father they know. When their mother died, Maggie had just entered college. She was eighteen, and such a girl! Why, I knew the family even then. Frank was just beginning to court me."

"Well, of course, Maggie had to come home right away. None of the rest would have been left to care for him. Maggie had to. There was another Duff sister then—a married sister (she's died since), but she wouldn't take him, so Maggie had to. Of course, none of the Blaisdells wanted to care for him—and he wasn't their father, anyway.; Frank was wanting to marry me, and Jim and Flora were in school. So Maggie had to stay, of course. So Maggie came. Poor girl! It was real hard for her. She had such ambitions, and loved her books. But she came, and went right into the home and kept it so Frank and Jim and Flora could live there just the same as when their mother was alive. And she had to do all the work, for they were too poor to keep a girl. Kind of hard, wasn't it?—and Maggie only eighteen!"

"It was, indeed!" Mr. Smith's lips came together a bit grimly.

"Well, after a time Frank and Jim married, and there was only Flora and Father Duff at home. Poor Maggie tried then to go to college again. She was over twenty-one, and supposed to be her own mistress, of course. She found a place with the county work and pay her way through college, and Flora said she'd keep the house and take care of Father Duff. But, dear me; it wasn't a month before that ended, and Maggie had to come home again. Flora wasn't strong, and the work fretted her. Besides, she never could get along with Father Duff, and she was trying to learn dressmaking, too. She stuck it out till she got sick, though, then of course Maggie had to come home.

"Well, by Jove!" ejaculated Mr. Smith.

"Yes, wasn't it too bad? Poor Maggie, she tried it twice again. She persuaded her father to get a girl. But that didn't work, either. The first girl and her father fought like cats and dogs, and the last time she had to come home.

"No. He went to Alaska then. Hasn't never been back since. He's done well, too, they say; and I always thought he'd send back something; but he never has. There was some trouble, I believe, between him and Father Duff at the time he went to Alaska, so that explains it, probably. Anyway, he's never done anything for them. Well, when he gave out, Maggie just gave up school, then, and settled down to take care of her father, though I guess she's always studied some at home; and I know that for years she didn't give up hope but that she could go some time. But I guess she has now. Poor Maggie!"

"How old is she?"

"Why, let me see—forty-three, forty-four—yes, she's forty-five. She had her forty-third birthday here—I remember I gave her a handkerchief for a birthday present—when she was helping me take care of Mellicent through the pneumonia; and that was two years ago. She used to come here and to Jim's and Flora's days at a time; but she isn't quite so free as she was—Father Duff's more worse now, and she don't like to leave him nights, much, as she can't come to us so often. See?"

"Yes, I—see." There was a queer something in Mr. Smith's voice. "And just what is the matter with Mr. Duff?"

"Matter!" Mrs. Jane Blaisdell gave a short laugh and shrugged her shoulders. "Everything's the matter—with Father Duff! Oh, it's nerves, mostly, the doctor says, and there are some other things—long names that I can't remember. But, as I said, everything's the matter with Father Duff. He's one of those men where there isn't anything quite right. Frank says he's got so he just objects to everything—on general principles. If it's blue, he says it ought to be black, you know. And, really, I don't know but Frank's right. How Maggie stands him I don't see; but she's devotion itself. Why, she even gave up her lover years ago, for him. She wouldn't leave her father, and, of course, nobody would think of taking him into the family when he wasn't born into it, so the affair was broken off. I don't know, either, as Maggie cared much. Still, you can't tell. She never was one to carry her heart on her sleeve. Poor Maggie! I've always so wished I could do something for her!

"There, how I have run on! But, then, you asked, and you're interested, I know, and that's what you're here for—to find out about the Blaisdells."

"To—to—find out," stammered Mr. Smith, grown suddenly very red.

"Yes, for your book, I mean."

"Oh, yes—of course; for my book," agreed Mr. Smith, a bit hastily. He had guilty air of a small boy who has almost been caught in a raid on the cooky jar.

"And although poor Maggie isn't really a Blaisdell herself, she's nearly one; and they've got lots of Blaisdell records down there—among Mother Blaisdell's things, you know. You'll want to see those."

"Yes; yes, indeed. I'll want to see those, of course," declared Mr. Smith, rising to his feet, preparatory to going to his own room.

(To be continued)

Diet Not Everything In Keeping Healthy

Your table may be loaded with food digestible and wholesome, yet you don't get strong. What's the trouble? The liver is lazy, stomach is overloaded, the bowels are not active. Relief is quickly supplied by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They make weak sickly people strong and well because they keep the system clear of impurities. Those who regulate the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills don't have Indigestion or constipated headaches, they feel enlived all over, because their system is kept in smooth running order. To revitalize and stimulate your whole being, to shake off lethargy and tiredness, nothing compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills which certainly bring good looks, good spirits, good health. 25c all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Montreal.

Britain Did Not Want Heligoland

Denial of German Story That Admiralty Wished to Recover It.

Official circles here deny all knowledge of the report in the German press that the British Admiralty has been trying to recover Heligoland.

During the war it was no secret that the Admiralty were very glad that that island was no longer British territory. It may have been a valuable outpost in the archaic days of naval warfare, but in these times of submarines, torpedoes and aircraft it would have been far more of an embarrassment than advantage.

Britain would never have fortified it as Germany did, and it was indeed steadily crumbling away before attacks of the sea until the Germans spent immense sums in building sea walls. Consequently if it had still been under the British flag in 1914 it could only have been held at a cost out of all proportions to its value, or it must have been abandoned to the Germans with a consequent heavy loss of prestige to the British navy.

Under the Treaty of Versailles its fortifications have been dismantled and its heavy guns removed, and it has, in their opinion, been thus rendered innocuous for any warlike purpose.

Food For Russia

Shipments Have Arrived and Crisis Should Be Over.

Moscow papers say that the local food crisis there should now be over, food shipments have come in both from abroad and from the provinces, and that regular distribution should now proceed. The basis of current distribution of bread is, however, only three pounds for five days to workmen of the "preferred" classes, and only one pound for five days to the "non-preferred" classes. The former are also to get four pounds of herrings.

Reports from Petrograd state that 41,000 tons of foodstuffs, mostly flour, herrings, beans, rice, etc., have either arrived or are en route for the capital. More than 1,000,000 scythes and thousands of other agricultural implements have already arrived there.

Patronize your local merchant and thereby help to build up your home town and community.

False Claims.

WE hope there is no Mother who thinks she can treat her sick baby without calling in a Physician, or with remedies that she uses for herself.

Most Mothers know that Baby requires remedies especially prepared for babies, yet there are some who think that what is good enough for them is good enough for Baby, and it is to these Mothers we appeal to give nothing to their babies that is not specially prepared for babies or recommended by their Physician.

False claims may kill, but false claims can never restore your child.

For over thirty years Fletcher's Castoria has been aiding in the reduction of the deaths among Infants as Mothers have become more and more acquainted with it. Always keep it in the house.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Are You Prepared?

A doctor in the house all the time would be a good idea. Yet you can't afford to keep a doctor in the family to keep baby well or prevent sickness. But you can do almost the same thing by having at hand a bottle of Fletcher's Castoria, because it is a wonderful remedy for indigestion, colic, feverishness, fretfulness and all the other disorders that result from common ailments that babies have.

Fletcher's Castoria is perfectly safe to use. It is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. Children cry for Fletcher's Castoria, and mothers recommend it because they have found it a comfort to children and a mother's friend.

If you love your baby, you know how sweet it is to be able to help baby when trouble comes. You cannot always call upon a doctor. But doctors have nothing but praise to say of Fletcher's Castoria, because they know that it can only do good — that it can't do any harm — and they wouldn't want you to use for baby a remedy that you would use for yourself.

MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Anglo-French Entente

Nations Are Cordial Again After Wordy War.

Great Britain and France, according to latest reports, are now cordially embracing one another with great intensity and exchanging perfervid Gallic kisses on both cheeks. They were, as we know, up to a day or so ago, engaged in a wordy duel, which covered the blackest invective towards each other, and might have led to actual hostilities before there was even time to cable the news to North America.

It is very cheering to hear all this, even if it shows a somewhat mercurial temperament in these giddy old nations, but, if we stop to think a moment, does it not all rather cast a doubt upon the credibility of some of our ordinary dispatches?—Winnipeg Tribune.

The biggest yearly rainfall is in Assam. In 1861 the world's record was broken there by a fall of 805 inches, or more than 67 feet of rain.

Away Up North

Potatoes Grown At Fort Norman Average 400 Bushels to Acre.

A Mackenzie River tourist, on returning to Edmonton from visiting the oil well at Fort Norman, notes that last year at Fort Simpson 375 bushels of potatoes were secured from half an acre and 450 bushels the year before. It is, of course, no news to Edmonton people to learn of the success of agricultural operations in the far north, but it means a good deal to have this impressed on the outside public. It gives a new conception of the dominion. Fort Simpson is about 800 miles in a straight line northwest of Edmonton.—Edmonton Journal.

Of a thousand persons only one reaches the age of one hundred years, while only one couple in eleven thousand live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

Spend your money at home, thereby helping your own town and local merchants.

Richest Silver Mine

Silver Islet Mine Reopened After Forty Years' Idleness.

Good progress is being made at the famous Silver Islet mine, which was once the richest silver mine in the world, and has been reopened after 40 years' idleness. The Silver Islet Exploration Company has completed about 200 feet of the drift, which is being run underneath Lake Superior and in which they expect by driving 1,200 feet, to tap three mines, each as rich as the former Silver Islet vein.

Inherited—A Loose Tongue.

A schoolmaster wrote this brief criticism on a boys report: "A good worker, but talks too much." When the report came back signed according to rule by the boy's father, it bore besides the signature this feeling report: "You should hear his mother!"—Youth's Companion.

A man who is to be trusted usually owes a lot of other men.

MURINE Night and Morning. Have Clean, Healthy Eyes. It Has Tire, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists and Opticians. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

YOUR EYES

MACDONALD'S Cut Brier

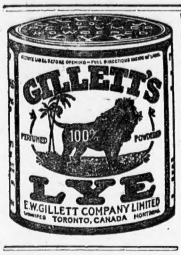
More Tobacco for the Money

"The Tobacco with a heart"



Canada's best buy—the ECONOMY Package

½lb-85¢



World Happenings Briefly Told

Chicago is experimenting with a wireless telephone system connecting all fire and police stations.

Transportation rates on livestock on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway will be reduced about 35 per cent. immediately.

For the first time in many years the water in Lake Superior is warm enough to permit comfortable bathing at Duluth.

Germany owed the U.S. up to April 20 last $240,744,511 for maintenance of American troops on the Rhine.

"Silver Threads Among the Gold" ballad, with half a century of popularity, is still earning $5,000 a year in royalties.

Reuter's Melbourne cable says it is officially stated that Australia will probably send a delegation to the next meeting of the League of Nations.

Mrs. Wilbur Smith, 84, of Mantua, N.J., is cutting her third set of teeth. A printing plant for counterfeiting Government doctors' liquor prescription blanks was seized at Boston.

The sum of $53,875 has been collected in Port Arthur for infractions of the Ontario Temperance Act and other prohibitory measures since the closing of the bars in 1916.

Icebergs, three hundred feet high and seven hundred feet long were seen off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland by passengers on the steamship Columbia which arrived at New York recently.

Twenty-four people have been reported drowned in serious floods which are raging throughout the prefecture of Yamagata. Five thousand houses have been submerged and forty bridges destroyed by the floods.

The Dominion Government seaplane "D.S.," stationed at Victoria Beach, Lake Winnipeg, was completely destroyed by fire. Four men on board had a narrow escape before being rescued by campers.

Japan has postponed its promised evacuation of Siberia until stability is restored, says a wireless message received from China, the seat of government of the Far Eastern republic of Siberia.

A trapper named Smith and another whose name is unknown, are believed to have been lost in the rapids of Black River in the Arctic Circle. Don Cadsow, trapper from Rampart House, brought the news of the disappearance of the two men when he came to Dawson.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

This is a Short Letter, But It Proves the Reliability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bothwell, Ont.—"I was weak and run down, had no appetite and was nervous. The nurse who took care of me told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I am getting strong. I recommend your medicine to my friends, and you may use my testimonial."—Mrs. W. J. Brady, R. R. 2, Bothwell, Ont.

The reason why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful in overcoming woman's ills is because it contains the tonic, strengthening properties of good old-fashioned roots and herbs, which act on the female organism. Women from all parts of the country are continually testifying to its strengthening, beneficial influence, and as it contains no narcotics or harmful drugs it is a safe medicine for women.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read, and answered by women only.

W. N. U. 1381

Not as Wise as the Squirrels

The Bolshevik Lack of Foresight in Providing for the Future.

What Secretary Hughes has described as the progressive impoverishment of the masses of Russia has continued, and they have arrived at the present appalling tragedy. The consequences unescapably flowed from the conditions that were artificially established. Lenine's policy was not up to the level of that of the squirrel which stores against future need. Lack of rain precipitated the famine, but its cause lies elsewhere. Bolshevism reduced production to the verge of extinction, and there was no reserve when nature turned slacker.—From the New York Tribune.

Russian Predicts A World Triumvirate

Germany, Russia and United States to Form It.

The world triumvirate of the future has been pictured as Germany, Russia and the United States. Serge Makaroff, one of the leaders of the revolution of 1906 and now an exile in Paris, made the prediction in an interview.

"I am anything but an admirer of German ideals," Makaroff declared, "but I can see that the natural trend of events will bring Germany to the side of Russia and America as a commercial and military ally."

Makaroff's theory is given wide credence in the Russian colony of 100,000 here.

Germany is Russia's natural ally on the west, Makaroff said, because of their mutual interests, Russia, he declared, is America's ally in the east because she is the only power that can cooperate with the United States in the Pacific without a clash of interests.

Guarding Against X-Ray Dangers

Dangers Can Be Avoided By the Adoption of Efficient Protection.

The widespread alarm caused by recent accounts of the new and unsuspected dangers of X-Rays will be mitigated by the report issued by the X-Ray and Radium Protection Committee formed by doctors, and other men of science in Great Britain. These dangers concerned the deep seated tissues of the body which were found to be affected by "hard" X-Rays —that is to say X-Rays with a strong power of penetration. The committee finds that the dangers can be avoided by the adoption of efficient protection and suitable working conditions. Only those who are constantly exposed to the rays are in any danger and therefore patients who are undergoing treatment need not be alarmed. Very promising results have been obtained recently in a London hospital from the treatment of cancer by means of hard X-Rays. The problem is to select the degree of hardness which will kill the malignant growth without affecting healthy tissues. Although it cannot be said that a cure for cancer has been discovered, an important step towards it has certainly been taken.

The Teaching of History.

It is not only supremely important that the masses on whom Governments in the last resort depend, should be educated, but also that they should be specially versed in the historical lessons of their own and other countries. No other subject is more educative; none is more necessary to the civic life of today—yet in most of the schools of England history is still abominably taught. It is really of incalculable importance for the future of this country.—The London Daily Chronicle.

World's Deepest Lake.

The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal, in Siberia, its area of over 9,000 square miles being about equal to Lake Erie in superficial extent; its enormous depth of between 4,000 and 4,500 feet makes the volume of its waters almost equal to that of Lake Superior, and although its surface is 1,350 feet above the sea level its bottom is nearly 3,000 feet below it.

Will Sell Horses After All.

It is now announced that the War Office is negotiating for the sale of the 30,000 army horses in Mesopotamia, which the colonial secretary said were to be destroyed owing to the high cost of bringing them home.

The height of the Cathedral at Cologne, Germany, is 515 feet above the floor and 525 feet above the street.

A 35x5 cord tire for automobiles contains 30,000 feet of cord or over five and a half miles.

After you know some people well you are apt to regret the politeness you wasted on them.

Alberta Ships Horses

Trinidad Business Firm Ordered Them For Driving Purposes.

A trial shipment of Alberta horses is now on the way to Trinidad, where they are being sent on an order from a business firm there which wants them for driving purposes. Twenty-three animals, of small build, standing from fourteen to fifteen hands in height and weighing from 700 to 1,000 lbs., bought in the vicinity of Calgary, are being shipped as a first consignment, and a second lot to make up a total of fifty will follow later.

The shipment is in charge of J. D. Smith, of the department of agriculture. He will ship from Halifax by one of the West India steamer lines, and after delivering the animals to their buyers in Trinidad will spend some time looking into the future horse market there and at other points in the Indies. If Mr. Smith's investigations are satisfactory, it is likely that other shipments from Alberta will be made in the near future.

That Dry Cough Is Bronchitis

If neglected, it will weaken the throat and perhaps reach the lungs. Nothing surer to help you quickly than the healing soothing vapor of Catarrhozone. Its action is magical, every congested spot is healed, irritation is soothered away, phelgm and secretion are cleaned out, all symptoms of weak throat, Catarrh, Bronchitis disappears. Catarrhozone is a genuine, scientific preparation. Sold everywhere in three sizes, 25c, 50c and one dollar for a complete two months treatment. Prepared by the Catarrhozone Co., Montreal.

Australia Gets Strange Weather

Snowstorm Is Unusual Experience for People of Antipodes.

A Reuter cable from Melbourne says that the entire state of Victoria has been experiencing very heavy weather recently, with a considerable snowfall, followed by a great deal of rain, even in Melbourne, where such conditions are most unusual. Several ocean vessels are overdue and there is some anxiety on account of coast vessels.

Lieut. Parer, of the Australian Air Force, who, with two companions, has been attempting a flight around Australia, ran into a blinding snowstorm and was obliged to descend.

A Divorce Granted

After many years of patient suffering, you can be divorced from corns, you can get rid of them completely by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. This wonderful old remedy acts in 24 hours and never fails. Refuse a substitute and remember "Putnam's" is the only Painless remedy. 25c everywhere.

1920 Fur Catch Worth Two Millions

Muskrat Pelts Account For Half of the Revenue.

During the hunting season of 1920, furs valued at more than two million dollars were sold by Saskatchewan trappers.

Muskrat pelts brought the heaviest revenue, Chief Game Guardian Fred Bradshaw states. Sale of these amounted to $1,009,476. They sold at $2 a pelt. Coyote skins were the next heaviest item on the sale list. More than 18,000 of these were sold, bringing a revenue of $294,176.

One of the surprising features of the statement is that which deals with skunk pelts. It shows that 9,974 of these were sold for $5 each bringing returns to trappers amounting to $49,870.

Other animals which produced good returns for hunters were: Minks, martins, beavers, black and silver foxes, weasles, badgers and wolverines.

Mr. Bradshaw says: "The most noticeable spread is that of muskrats, there being 380,328 pelts less than were purchased the year before. Beaver are down 500 skins, skunks show an increase of 4,000, and weasels display a remarkable increase of 25,000. All varieties of foxes show a slight decrease, while the remaining kinds of fur bearers show only slight variations from the catch of 1919."

Official Title of Governor-General.

Canada's new governor-general will bear the following official titles: General His Excellency Julian Hedworth George Baron Byng of Vimy, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

Of the inhabitants of Mexico less than one in three can read or write.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere



Use Cuticura Talcum To Powder and Perfume

An ideal face, skin, baby and dusting powder. Convenient and economical, it takes the place of other perfumes. A few grains sufficient.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Driverless Auto Puzzled Police

Ohio Air Service Were Exhibiting Radio Controlled Car.

Dayton traffic policemen rubbed their eyes when a miniature automobile sailed past all semaphores. There was not a soul in it.

It was a driverless radio automobile controlled by a radio in a car 100 feet behind it.

The automobile itself contained no wireless and it is said to be the first of its kind publicly exhibited by the radio air service.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months, and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and this prevent all the dreaded summer complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, of South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

American Engineers Visit Cranbrook.

A party of fifty members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will visit East Kootenay as the guests of the East Kootenay Prospectors Association and Cranbrook Board of Trade. The party will visit the Sullivan mine and other points of interest.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Some schools of mackerel are half a mile wide and twenty miles long and are estimated to contain one million barrels of fish.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh.

Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" should find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation, and assisting Nature in restoring normal conditions.

All Druggists. Circulars free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

We are hungry because the cells and tissues all over the body are calling for nourishment, and their call is known as "hunger."

For Rheumatic Pains.—The pains and aches of Sciatica and Rheumatism should be treated with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The soothing and healing properties of this famous remedy have been demonstrated for fifty years. Use it also for inflammatory pains, cuts, scratches, bruises and sprains, either in human beings or the lower animals.

Signor Nitti, Italy's ex-premier, habitually smokes 40 cigarettes and 10 cigars a day.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

The Brooklyn Bridge towers (New York) are 287 feet in height, the spire of Trinity Church, Broadway, New York City, three feet less, or 284 feet tall.

One of the oldest periodicals in the world is a monthly paper devoted entirely to the interests of rheumatic sufferers.

By making your purchases from your home merchant you are contributing direct to the prosperity of the community in which you live.

At the burial of a London man his six dogs, draped in black, followed the cortege.

For Motoring Or Yachting



By Marie Belmont.

There are so many occasions during the summer when a handsome wrap is needed that it is always well to have a coat that may be adapted for various uses. The wrap is made of bolivia cloth, with trimmings of silk serge. The sleeves are cut in one with the rest of the coat and they are distinguished by their wide cuffs. The coat is slightly bloused in the front, but is drawn snugly to the figure below the belt. The draped collar, the cuffs and the bulging pockets are made of blue silk serge that contrasts well with the beige bolivia cloth. Beige stitching enhances their beauty.

The Need of Fresh Air.

Every time we breathe we draw thirty cubic inches of air into our lungs; supposing that we take fifteen breaths a minute for the twenty-four hours of the day, we use no less than 648,000 cubic inches of air, which would weigh over thirty pounds. One day's supply of air for one human being would be sufficient to fill 1,125 two-gallon cans; a year's supply would weigh more than five tons. From these figures it may be seen how necessary it is to keep windows open so that there may be a continuous supply of fresh air.

Working the Censor.

A schoolgirl was required to write two hundred words about a motor car. She submitted the following: "My uncle bought a motor car. He was out riding in the country when it busted going up a hill. The other 180 words are what my uncle said when he was walking back to town, but I know you wouldn't want me to repeat them."—London Opinion.

Between Girls.

The Flapper.—Do you like Maybelle?

Her Friend.—Well, she has a good heart.

"Neither do I!"



DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

EVERY little movement means more thirst.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
Toronto and Winnipeg

Fuel Control Unlikely

Cabinet Considers Situation Calls For No Action.

Fuel control by the Dominion Government during the coming winter is unlikely. According to Sir George Foster, the question of fuel control has been under consideration, but apparently the situation calls for no action by the federal authorities. Sir George pointed out that the Provincial Governments were in a position to appoint fuel controllers if they so desired. Conditions during the war were very different from those prevailing at present, he said, and now there was a supply of fuel for those who wished to purchase it.

The Southerland Waterfall, in New Zealand, clears 1,905 feet in three leaps, and the Yosemite, in California, 2,600 feet in three, the first of which is 1,600 feet. In the rainy season the three are united in one fall.

Thousands of people hear better with their left ear than with their right. The constant use of the telephone is given as the cause of this peculiar development.

CHANGE OF WATER
WAS THE CAUSE OF
DIARRHOEA

People moving from place to place are very much subject to diarrhoea on account of the change of water, climate, diet, etc. Prompt treatment with

DR. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF
WILD STRAWBERRY

in such cases relieves the pain, checks the diarrhoea, and thus does away with the suffering, the weakness and often-times collapse associated with an attack of this kind. It does this by checking the too frequent and irritating stools, settling the stomach and bracing up the weakened system, thus rendering it without a peer for the treatment of all bowel complaints of both old and young.

Mrs. Ernest S. Beaton, Grayburn, Sask., writes:—"Coming out here from the East, my two little girls took very sick, the change of water, etc., giving them diarrhoea. They were so pale, and used to vomit everything they would take, so I finally got a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I must say it certainly helped them. I have also used it when my children were teething and it is all you claim for it."

76 years reputation stands behind this remedy. Price, 50c a bottle. Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Endurance of Your Automobile, Truck, or Tractor

Depends not only upon the time of Lubrication, but the kind of Lubrication.

WHITMORE'S AUTO GEAR PROTECTIVE COMPOSITION



Adds 300% to Gear Life. Thousands of tests have been conducted by Lubricating experts to demonstrate the relative efficiency of various lubricants. The results of these tests conducted over years, has fired the choice of sixteen leading manufacturers. These manufacturers include:

The largest builder of fine cars in the world;
The largest builder of trucks in the world;
The largest builder of axles in the world;
The largest builder of worm gears in the world.

Many lubricants contain acid. They not only fail to counteract friction, but are themselves harmful and corrosive to gear and bearing surfaces.

Whitmore's Auto Gear Compositions Contain No Acids

They are proof against heat and cannot break down or squeeze out. In the Panama Canal Emergency Dams, six million pounds rest on an unbroken film of WHITMORE'S.

After an exhaustive test the U.S. Army contracted for its exclusive use. Manufactured by The Whitmore Manufacturing Co., Lubricating Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Canadian Automotive Sales Company

Canadian Selling Agents

Toronto — Winnipeg — Regina — Montreal

Winnipeg Address—
173 McDermot Ave. East.
Telephone 1607.

Regina Address—
1416 Scarth St. North.
Telephone 1607.

Grain Prices

AT EMPRESS, Thursday, Sep. 1

Wheat No 1, Nor.	1.15	Track Wheat	
Flax . .	1.60	Oats . .	.29
Barley . .	.48	Rye . .	.80

Labor Day, next Monday, September 5.

Wm. Rowles is reported to have received 25 bushels per acre from his wheat crop.

R. L. Arthur has had the exterior of his butener shop painted; F. Botsford doing the work.

S. S. Cox, of Vandyne, was in town recently, for medical attention.

Mrs. Jones, mother of John R. Jones, Social Plains is reported to be very ill.

Mrs. Ugland, of Alsask, will be in Empress, next month at the Empress Trading Co. store with a fine showing of Millinery, watch for dates which will be announced later.

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Burgess, August 27, a son.

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Palmer, Gorefield, August 25 a daughter.

Miss Kathleen Sexton is spending a few days holiday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Moore, Social Plains.

Mr. Claxton, of Cavendish, conducted the Union Church service here last Sunday. Rev. V. M. Gilbert officiating at Cavendish and Buffalo.

H. G. Moore, of Social Plains has a small patch each of Corn and Sunflowers. Both crops have done very well. Mr. Moore is intending to construct a "pit" silo.

D. Lush is helping Jim Hamilton with his grain threshing.

Major, Bruce, provincial fire inspector, was a visitor to town Tuesday.

Miss Myrtle McRae and Miss Heatley, of Regina, are paying a holiday visit in the district.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Henderson, and family, left the first of the week by auto, on a camping trip.

Mrs. G. M. Johnston, and family returned on Tuesday, from their holidays at Elkwater Lake, by auto with Mr. G. M. Johnston.

Master Geo. Durk, left on Saturday for Saskatoon, via Alsask, and will attend the public school in that city.

Mrs. J. Trail, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. Trail for two weeks, left on Friday for a visit to the home of her daughter at Kecmie, Alta.

Dr. MacCharles, was out on Sunday, in his auto, with Dr. Caldwell, for the first time since his return home. We understand, however, the Doctor was not as well in health on Monday.

A party of government surveyors have pitched their camp just north of the bridge. We understand they are one of several parties who are making a new geodetic survey of Canada.

The regular business meeting of the I.O.D.E. will be held at the home of Mrs. J. N. Anderson, Tuesday, September 6.

Miss Margaret McNiven, who has been spending a week here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Boyd, returned to her home at Medicine Hat on Sunday, making the trip by auto with Mr. M. G. Boyd, Harold Boyd and Jasper Lacy. Miss Opal Boyd, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. McNiven, in Medicine Hat and Miss Evangeline McNiven accompanied the autoists on the return trip.

We are well Stocked

to supply your needs for the THRESHING SEASON

our assortment of

Men's Shoes, Gloves, Sox, Overalls

are carefully selected to suit the farmer's requirements.

Everything in the Grocery Line

can be secured at either of our stores at Moderate Prices

FRESH FRUIT

arriving on every train

We sell for Cash Only. We will pay you CASH for your Produce.

Cavendish General Stores

CAVENDISH AND BUFFALO

CREAM

shipped in the fall and winter brings the best returns. You want that steady payment for cream through the winter months. You can secure the regular receipt of those cream Money Orders by shipping to our nearest branch.

We guarantee careful grading, with prompt settlement and the best market price.

Make a trial shipment to our nearest branch this week.

The Saskatchewan Creamery Co. Ltd.

of MOOSE JAW

EMPRESS, ALTA.



All the Pleasures of Motoring Are Yours

If you keep your car in good running order, don't bring it to us as soon as you think there is anything wrong. A little care now and then saves a mountain of time and worry.

CENTRAL GARAGE

SETRAN BROS.

2nd St. West Agents McLaughlin Cars

Cleaning Up

As soon as the breeding season is over the fowl that are not intended to be retained for future breeders should be disposed of. The birds should be either put into a yard, or confined to part of the yard, the rest being limed, ploughed or spaded and seeded to green crop such as rape or rye.

All litter should be removed from the house and the ceiling, walls and floor thoroughly swept. Movable fixtures should be taken out and the whole interior given a thorough washing. The best way to do this is to use the hose if you have one, after the hose give the building a good flooding and scrub it with a stiff brush. If there is no hose, be even more careful about the scrubbing. After the house has been thoroughly cleaned give it a soaking with a good strong disinfectant. One of the coal tar preparations will be found satisfactory for this purpose, this should be applied with a spray pump so that it will be forced into all the cracks and crevices of the building. If there is no spray pump, use a brush, but be sure to get it into these cracks and crevices.

The house should be left standing for a couple of days to dry out, leaving it wide open to allow the sun and air to enter freely. It should then have a good application of white wash. The fixtures, nest boxes, roosts and dropping boards which have been removed should be treated in a similar manner.

At the time of this annual house cleaning it is a good plan to note what repairs to the houses, fixtures and fences are needed and have them made as soon as possible. Also clean up and burn any accumulation of rubbish leaving nothing under which vermin may hide. A clean house free from lice and mites is easy to keep clean. Then see that the pullets are healthy and free from lice, when they are put in, and the problem of winter eggs is more than half solved.

POUND NOTICE

Under subsection 5, section 14 of "The Rural Municipalities' Act" and of By-law No. 256 of the R. M. of Acadia No. 241. Dated 14th March, 1921—One Bay Gelding, sway back, white spot in forehead, branded left jaw, 7, was impounded in the Pound kept by the undersigned on the S.E. ¼ sec. 2, tp. 24, rg. 3, west of the 4th meridian, on saturday the 26th day of August, 1921.

Date, August 29, 1921.

F. Chapman, poundkeeper, Vandyne.

TAX SALE NOTICE

Municipal District of Acadia No. 241

TAKE NOTICE that certain lands have been sold under the Tax Recovery Act for arrears of taxes, by the Municipal District of Acadia No. 241 and that the time at which the period of redemption provided by law will expire is November 25th, 1921, and that a list of such lands can be seen in the Sept. 15th issue of the Alberta Gazette.

Dated at Acadia Valley, Alta., this 26th Day of August, 1921.

D. M. GRAHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE

Certain lands in the Village of Empress have been sold on December 1st, 1920, under the Tax Recovery Act, and the time at which the period of redemption provided by law will expire on December 1st, 1921. A list of such lands can be seen in the Alberta Gazette of the 15th September, 1921.

D. McEACHERN,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Village of Empress.

TAX NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following lands in the Village of Empress, in the Province of Alberta, will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes and costs, unless arrears of taxes and costs be sooner paid, on Tuesday the 1st day of November, A.D. 1921, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. at my office in the Village of Empress.

Dated at the Village of Empress, in the province of Alberta, the 1st day of September, A.D., 1921.

D. McEachern, Treasurer.

Lot	Block	Taxes	Costs	Total
11	2	$ 20 20	$1 00	$ 21 20
28	6	14 52	"	15 52
29	6	14 73	"	15 73
30	6	18 04	"	19 04
1	7	27 06	"	28 06
2	7	20 29	"	21 29
24	10	24 69	"	25 69
27	10	20 29	"	21 29
2	11	212 09	"	213 09
3	11	214 38	"	215 38
19	11	44 10	"	45 10
22	11	74 40	"	75 40
24	11	216 72	"	217 72
2	12	23 02	"	24 02
3	12	24 81	"	25 81
15	12	49 82	"	50 82
27	20	35 59	"	36 59
32	12	470 52	"	471 52
9	13	13 20	"	14 20
21	13	20 27	"	21 27
22	13	20 29	"	21 29
26	13	19 51	"	20 51
27	13	20 32	"	21 32
13	14	103 19	"	104 19
8	17	26 70	"	27 70
9	17	13 52	"	214 52
21	19	31 24	"	32 24
23	19	72 02	"	73 02
24	19	76 56	"	77 56
25	19	22 82	"	23 52
1	20	43 67	"	44 67
25	20	20 28	"	21 28
26	20	18 04	"	19 04
15	22	25 15	"	26 15
24	23	57 11	"	58 11
25	23	46 70	"	47 70
30	23	14 28	"	15 28
5	24	14 65	"	15 65
6	24	14 66	"	15 66
1	25	18 70	"	19 70
2	25	15 10	"	16 10
10	25	11 27	"	12 27
11	25	11 27	"	12 27
13	25	20 47	"	21 47
16	25	27 52	"	28 52
23	27	6 75	"	7 75
8	28	32 11	"	33 11
9	28	41 44	"	42 44
3	29	7 85	"	8 85
9	29	7 86	"	8 86

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